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Rout of Afghan Rebels Takes Toll on Civilians

Hope Promised by Student Militia Is Replaced by Death and Despair

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

KABUL — For the last two weeks, the Islamic fundamentalist student militia that vowed to restore law and order in a land that has known only lawlessness and chaos did what every warring faction has done here for the last three years: It rained rockets on the civilians of this battered capital, killing hundreds and turning the homes of thousands into rubble.

And on Sunday, Taleban, heralded only four weeks ago as potential peacemakers, lost not only their reputation but their effort to capture the capital from government forces.

In a pre-dawn assault of rocket fire and heavy artillery that shook the entire city, the forces of President Burhanuddin Rabbani drove Taleban from its position 21 kilometers (13 miles) southwest of Kabul and captured tons of ammunition and weapons that Taleban had confiscated from a third warring faction only a month ago.

The last two weeks have been among the most violent of the three and a half years of civil war that have wracked the capital since mujahideen toppled the country's Soviet-backed government in the spring of 1991.

Hospitals and aid workers estimate that 1,500 people have been killed or wounded in a barrage of attacks that have changed, at least temporarily, the balance of power in Kabul.

Taleban's defeated efforts to capture the city and its leaders' abortive deals with other warlords have left Kabul under the complete control of government forces for the first time in nearly three years.

"People used to embrace them," A. Q. Azizi, a Kabul resident, said of Taleban. "Now we consider them just another group of warriors."

Even some of Taleban's members have become disillusioned by leaders who they say have violated their own mandates.

"We thought we had come to bring peace to Kabul," said Mohammed Gul Bacha, 30, a Taleban soldier who suffered a bullet wound in his stomach during recent fighting. "I didn't expect to fight. I didn't want to fight against the government — they are also Muslims."

The militia, made up of volunteers schooled in the Islamic fundamentalist education centers of Pakistan, had earned recognition in the last four months as Afghanistan's would-be liberators as it swept across the countryside disarming warlords, burning poppy fields and drug laboratories and bringing peace to towns and villages convulsed by war, crime and other turmoil.

Even U.S. officials were privately backing Taleban's efforts despite the organization's strict Islamic fundamentalism, which required women to wear tent-like shawls over their heads and bodies, chopped off the hands of alleged thieves and forbade children to fly kites or play soccer, deeming such activities un-Islamic.

A month ago, when Taleban reached the outskirts of Kabul, even former Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, one of the country's most powerful warlords, withdrew from Kabul.

But within days Taleban became no different than every other political faction that has helped devastate this once-grand central Asian trading capital.

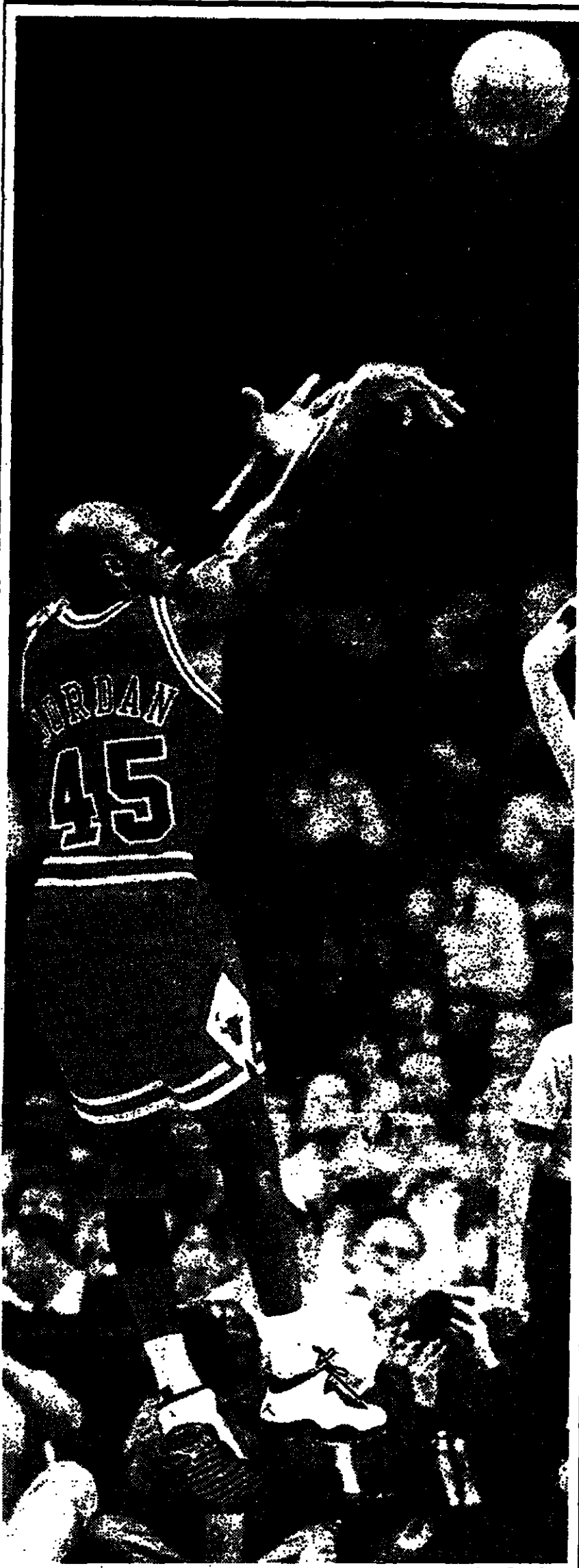
In the process of its assault on the capital, Taleban accomplished the following:

- Killed Aman Tahary's 13-year-old daughter as she ran toward the house to warn her mother of incoming rockets that also wounded his 3-year-old son.

- Shattered rockets into one of the city's most crowded fruit markets, killing 20 children, women and fruit vendors and wounding as many as 50 other people.

- Left Sayed Akbar fleeing a pile of mud and brick rubble, what had been his home for 25 years. This weekend, Mr. Akbar, a laborer, sat in the back of a truck with his

See TALEBAN, Page 4



HE'S BACK — Michael Jordan, out of the National Basketball Association for 21 months playing baseball, taking a jump shot on Sunday early in a game in Indianapolis as he again started for the Chicago Bulls. Page 19.

Europe Asks U.S. to Lead G-7 Support For Dollar

International Herald Tribune

CARCASSONNE, France — The United States must coordinate a support program for the dollar with its Group of Seven allies comparable to the G-7 agreements that brought down a strong dollar in the mid-to-late 1980s, the president of the European Commission said Sunday.

The comments by Jacques Santer were the most explicit call yet by a senior European official for direct American intervention to stop the dollar's slide.

The fall, which resumed last week after a brief respite, has unleashed a wave of speculative pressure on European Union currencies and cast fresh doubt on Europe's ability to achieve a single currency by the end of the decade.

The Spanish peseta hit another record low against the Deutsche mark on Friday, fanning speculation about a new devaluation less than two weeks after EU governments agreed to devalue the peseta by 7 percent.

Mr. Santer made his appeal after an informal meeting of EU foreign ministers here. It will be discussed by finance ministers at a meeting in Brussels on Monday.

Mr. Santer, who participates in G-7 meetings as head of the Union's executive agency and who served as Luxembourg's finance minister in the 1980s, repeated his view that recent turmoil on European currency exchanges was at heart a problem of dollar weakness. Therefore, he demanded a response by the United States and its G-7 partners — Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Japan and Canada.

"The G-7 has to be involved much more," Mr. Santer said. He recalled the so-called Plaza and Louvre accords that were orchestrated by James A. Baker 3d, U.S. Treasury secretary at the time, in which the G-7 committed itself to coordinate economic policies and currency-market intervention.

"This instrument has to be rediscussed for the future," he said.

Mr. Santer reiterated his belief that instead of calling Europe's single-cur-

See DOLLAR, Page 4

EU Urges NATO and Moscow to Make Treaty

Nonaggression Pact Would 'Reassure' Russia On Alliance Expansion

By Tom Buurke
International Herald Tribune

CARCASSONNE, France — European Union foreign ministers called for a non-aggression agreement between NATO and Russia on Sunday to reassure Moscow that the alliance's expansion to the East does not pose a threat to Russian security.

Alain Juppé, the French foreign minister, who floated the idea at a meeting of EU foreign ministers here, said the West needed to involve Russia closely with its main economic, political and security organizations to keep Moscow on the path of reform and calm any fears about NATO expansion.

An agreement should commit both sides to the principle of nonaggression and set up a mechanism for consultations on security matters, Mr. Juppé said.

"We are all agreed on the need to not isolate Russia," he said. "We need to find something to reassure Russia."

The proposal was the most ambitious attempt yet by the Europeans to define a common foreign and security policy, and comes at a time when Washington also is seeking to reassure Moscow about its plans to expand the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

But it could arouse opposition in Washington on two fronts. The idea of a nonaggression agreement has long been anathema for the United States, because it could imply that NATO has aggressive intentions.

More importantly, the French attempt to line up its EU partners behind the proposal could look like a European bid to dictate NATO policy to Washington, which so far has not proposed any formal pact with Russia.

Alliance leaders agreed in Rome in December 1991 that NATO was the forum for forging any new security relationship with Moscow.

"I don't think it will go down too well because it doesn't leave any room for discussion," a U.S. source said.

Mr. Juppé said that Europe already was

See ALLIES, Page 4

Major Stands Firm on IRA As Clinton Finally Connects

By John Darroton
New York Times Service

LONDON — After avoiding a telephone call from President Bill Clinton for more than a week, Prime Minister John Major relented Sunday and, in a 25-minute conversation, promptly struck a tough stance on talks with Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army.

Mr. Major insisted that Sinn Féin had not yet made a firm enough commitment

A strong brother-sister team paved Gerry Adams' way to the White House. Page 4.

to "decommission" the arms of the IRA to enter into high-level talks with the British government, according to an account of the conversation provided by the prime minister's office.

Until now, in a slow-moving but methodical initiative for peace in Northern Ireland, Sinn Féin representatives have

held only exploratory sessions with British civil servants.

The prime minister's office said he also expressed concern that President Clinton had allowed Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin president, to engage in fund-raising during his recent trip to Washington.

The nationalist leader met Mr. Clinton twice in Washington, once at a luncheon given by Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia and speaker of the House, and again at a St. Patrick's Day dinner at the White House.

Mr. Major pointed out that there was a long history of funds raised in the United States going to buy arms for the IRA. He said it was vital that money raised not be used to purchase weapons for the organization, which wants to oust Britain from Northern Ireland.

President Clinton "acknowledged the importance of decommissioning of weapons" and made it clear that the United

See IRELAND, Page 4

2 Jewish Settlers Killed in Bus Ambush on West Bank

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Gunmen ambushed an Israeli bus in the West Bank city of Hebron on Sunday night, killing two Jewish settlers and wounding at least five in the first fatal terror attack in more than a month.

Witnesses who reached the scene shortly afterward said in telephone interviews that the bus, escorted by Israeli soldiers, had been struck by tens of bullets as it neared a turnoff to the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba.

Angry settlers blocked roads and shouted anti-Arab and anti-government slogans, and Hebron's mayor said they were destroying Palestinian cars and stores.

The Tomb of the Patriarchs, among the few sites sacred to both Jews and Muslims, has made Hebron a flash point of conflict since long before the Palestinian uprising began in 1987.

The adjacent community of Kiryat Arba was home to Baruch Goldstein, the American-born physician who gunned down 29 Muslims at prayer in the Tomb a year ago.

The attack Sunday night renewed the pressure on peace negotiations that had

just begun to abate after the last attack. Israel slammed the brakes on the self-rule talks after a double suicide bombing killed 21 Israelis, 20 of them soldiers, on Jan. 22.

Only last week, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin signaled his willingness to talk seriously again about permitting Palestinian elections and withdrawing his army from some occupied Arab towns.

Hours before the attack on Sunday, he granted 3,150 new work permits, enabling Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip to cross legally into Israel, bringing the total to about 25,000. If he follows

precedent, he will reverse that move on Monday.

Both Mr. Rabin and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, are battered by rejectionists calling for a halt to their talks.

On Friday, Mr. Arafat barely fought off a vote by the executive committee of his Fatah faction to walk out of negotiations. To avert that defeat, he promised to appoint the hard-liner Mahmoud Abbas as chief negotiator with Israel.

Mr. Abbas, also known as Abu Mazen, See ATTACK, Page 4

Black South Africans' Un-Success Story

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

GARANKUWA, South Africa — Sam Molepe is the rarest of rarities — a black South African capitalist.

Thirty years ago, in the midst of apartheid, he set out to start his own bakery. He had to battle for eight years with the white

minority government to obtain a permit to bake bread.

When it finally came, there was a condition: He had to set up shop in this rural area, where members of his tribe, the Tswana, were forced to live because of the apartheid system of racial separation.

No matter. Mr. Molepe is the sort of entrepreneur who could make dough rise on the South Pole. Today he owns four bakeries and a flour mill, employs 600 people and is competing for a contract to supply hamburger buns to McDonald's, which expects to open its first restaurants in South Africa this year.

His is a classic rags-to-riches success story. It is also the exception to a very stubborn rule:

This country is the economic colossus of black Africa, but nearly a year after the historic transformation that brought blacks into political power, there are one

or two dozen bootstrap capitalists like Sam Molepe, no more.

And despite the avowals of white companies about the importance of black economic empowerment in the new South Africa, there are still few blacks climbing the white corporate ladders.

According to a recent business survey, 2.6 percent of the managers in South Africa's private sector are black — this in a country whose population is 76 percent black. Many of these black managers have big offices, fancy titles, generous salaries and minimal responsibility.

The easiest explanation for the slow movement of blacks into the economic kingdom is that it is a legacy of apartheid, which made sure the white man was boss and the black was his servant, laborer or farm hand. It will be a long time before

See CAPITALISTS, Page 4

AGENDA

Finnish Socialists Defeat Coalition

Finn on Sunday voted the center-right coalition out and the Social Democrats in, but the Socialists will need to find a political partner to form a majority government.

Pearo Lipponen's Social Democrats won 28.3 percent of the vote and 63 of the 200 seats in Parliament. Prime Minister Esko Aho's agrarian-based Center Party won 19.9 percent, losing 5 percent since the last election. The other main element in the outgoing government is the Conservative Party.

"This is an election defeat," said the Conservative leader, Sauli Niinistö.

The Socialists rode to victory on a pledge to do something about high unemployment. (Page 5)



Nationalism fuels tensions on Venezuela-Colombia border. Page 3.

PAGE TWO

Unraveling the Internet

THE AMERICAS

Bishops Defend Welfare

EUROPE

Russia's 'Crisis of Leadership'

ASIA

Singapore-Manila Rift

BUSINESS/FINANCE

No Trading in Bombay

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International Classified Page 13.



President Nelson Mandela at a rally Sunday. South African blacks have risen in politics, but not on the corporate ladder.

Newstand Prices	
Andorra.....	9.00 FF
Antilles.....	11.20 FF
Cameroon.....	1.400 CFA
Egypt.....	9.00 FF
France.....	9.00 FF
Gabon.....	960 CFA
Greece.....	350 Dr.
Italy.....	2.600 Lire
Ivory Coast.....	1.120 CFA
Jordan.....	1.100 U.S. \$
Lebanon.....	1.50 U.S. \$
Luxembourg.....	80 L. Fr
Morocco.....	12 Dh
Qatar.....	8.00 Rials
Réunion.....	11.20 FF
Saudi Arabia.....	9.00 R.
Senegal.....	960 CFA
Spain.....	225 Ptas
Tunisia.....	1.000 Din
Turkey.....	1.45.000
U.A.E.....	8.50 Dirh
U.S. Mtl. (Eur.).....	\$1.10

Cyberworld Tools/Unraveling the Internet

The Web: Out of the Lab and Spun Around the World

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA—The European Laboratory for Particle Physics, which was set up to investigate the Big Bang at the beginning of space and time, set off a significant explosion of its own by inventing the World Wide Web, an intuitive way of using computers that is powering the phenomenal growth of the Internet.

Laboratory officials said traffic on the Internet increased 350,000 percent last year as the cyberworld discovered the ease of using the Web.

If the Internet is the information superhighway, the Web is the equivalent of the trucks that carry the mail. It carries, in fact, the digital equivalent of the entire works of Shakespeare every second. The growth is likely to become even more exponential once users discover that they can use the Web to make phone calls all over the world for the price of a local call.

Despite this runaway success, the particle physics laboratory—known by its French initials as CERN—is handing over the development of the system to a new collaborative project headed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the French National Institute for Research in Computer Science and Control.

Jacques Altaber, one of the CERN officials responsible for early Web development, said the organization had given up responsibility for the system because it needed to get on with its main business, which is building a \$2.5 billion 21st-century particle accelerator that will be used to unravel some of the deeper mysteries of the beginning of the universe.

BEFORE letting go of the Web entirely, CERN organized a conference bringing together educators, scientists and journalists to show off the latest advances in what Mr. Altaber called potentially one of the biggest revolutions in the history of communication, including the invention of printing and the telephone.

Two CERN specialists, Tim Berners-Lee, a networking expert, and Robert Caillou, a documentalist, came up with the idea for the Web in 1989 because the organization needed a way to transmit data quickly in house and to thousands of physicists on both sides of the Atlantic.

Britain's science minister, David Hunt, who opened the Web conference, said, "This exciting invention came from the needs of physicists in universities and institutes all around the world who needed to share instantaneously the data from CERN's enormous experiments to understand the fundamental workings of nature."

"It was only later that the educational, commercial and cultural significance of the World Wide Web was appreciated," he said, "and I am sure we have by no means come to an end of its possible applications."

Mr. Berners-Lee and Mr. Caillou based the Web on hypertext, an existing technique for storing and viewing multidimensional documents. In hypertext, any highlighted item on a computer monitor, whether it is text, a graphic, a sound or a moving image, can be summoned with the click of a key or a mouse.

The user does not have to know how a computer works, how the Internet works or where the information comes from.

Providing the connection is good, a Web

CERN

The European Laboratory for Particle Physics, located near Geneva (11 in Switzerland (12) and France (13). Also the birthplace of the World-Wide Web (14).

This is the CERN laboratory main server. The support team provides a set of Services (15) to the physics experiments and the lab. For questions and suggestions, see WWW Support Contacts (16) at CERN.

About the Laboratory (17) - Hot News (18) - Activities (19) - About Physics (10) - Other Subjects (11) - Search (12)

About the Laboratory

Help (13) and General information (14), divisions, groups and activities (15) (structure), Scientific committees (16)

Directorates (17) (phone & email, services & people), Scientific Information Service (18) (library, archives or Alice), Preprint (19) Server

1-45, Back, Up, <RETURN> for more, Quit, or Help: █

An old introductory page from CERN's system and its graphics-oriented successor.



user can "surf" among thousands of networks almost as easily as switching from one computer window to another.

In what Mr. Altaber said is a way that is both "democratic and Darwinian," the Web is rapidly becoming the Internet's operating system, driving out older techniques that require users to type arcane commands.

Because the Web makes it easier for people to get onto the Internet as well as to browse through it, Mr. Altaber said, it is "becoming a tool for all sectors of a modern economy and society. It is an obvious tool for any organization or company operating on a global basis."

According to its co-inventor, Mr. Caillou, the Web is the exact antithesis of the top-down planning that governments and large organizations prefer. "Its users said, 'Let's see if it works. Later on we can figure how to standardize it,'" Mr. Caillou said.

The biggest threat to the Web, he said, "is that a single company will grab it and run away with it, then enslave it to their de facto standards." He said that 1995 would be the decisive year for the Web. Either it will remain free-wheeling and decentralized, or it

will become increasingly fragmented as commercial interests gain control.

"I don't want to name any names," he said. "But you shouldn't oblige the population of Swedia to buy software from a company in California."

MR. Caillou suggested that if controls were needed on the use of the Internet it should be placed under the responsibility of the United Nations for the benefit of mankind, rather than letting it fall under the control of commercial interests or governments. "We have to keep it open and universal," he said.

Although it is no longer directly responsible for the Web, CERN, the world's leading center for particle physics research, will remain one of its biggest and most innovative users. For example, it is designing its future Large Hadron Collider—a highly complex, 27-kilometer (16.6-mile) chain of vacuum tunnels, superconducting magnets, particle accelerators and gigantic detection chambers—almost entirely on the Internet.

The scores of institutes and companies in-

involved in the project send their designs over the Web to be incorporated into the master plan at the organization's headquarters. If any part has to be changed, the dimensions of the entire project are automatically reconfigured and the revised designs are sent back to the manufacturers, again across the Web.

THE underlying structures are being fleshed out into a virtual reality replica of the collider to enable scientists and engineers around the world to visualize the finished project, inside and out. When perfected, the model will enable engineers to work out such problems as winching a 200-ton magnet down a 60-meter shaft and then aligning it to a tolerance no thicker than a human hair.

The Web is developing in all kinds of ways that its inventors never envisaged. "Who could have guessed 10 years ago," Mr. Hunt said, "that particle physics research would lead to a communication system which allows a farmer on a remote Scottish island to get instantaneous information from Australia on the latest sheep-breeding techniques; or which would allow every school to have the biggest library in the world inside a single computer?"

In Norway, Børre Ludvigsen gets more than 3,000 calls a month from around the world after putting his family home on the Web in order to teach himself how to become a "communications architect."

A Swiss high-technology company, Lightning Instrumentation, saw its turnover increase 15 percent in four months after it put a server on the Web for the price of a few newspaper ads.

Joe Breen, the head of editorial publishing at the Irish Times, said his newspaper is on the Web because it is "something journalists could understand; at last they sighted a realistic migration path from print to screen, utilizing their knowledge of editing, design and content."

Although he said the newspaper had not yet figured out a way to make money out of the project, the enthusiastic response from Irish emigrants from Tokyo to Toronto indicates that the newspaper has an unsuspected worldwide audience.

Human nature being what it is, the Web attracts the bad as well as the good. Its graphic possibilities, for example, make it possible to send pornographic pictures around the world as easily as designs for a particle collider, posing unprecedented problems of legislation and jurisdiction.

Trotter Hardy, of William and Mary Law School in Williamsburg, Virginia, said a couple who put pornographic pictures on a computer bulletin board in California were tried and found guilty of obscenity in Tennessee in what is likely to be one of the first of many such cases between states and countries with different ethical codes.

The growth of the Web will become even more explosive once the European telecommunications industry is freed from the shackles of state-owned, monopoly telecommunications companies.

David Williams of CERN's computing and networks division cited enormous cost disparities between America and Europe, and within Europe. For example, a leased line from London to Paris costs 23 times as much as a line to Edinburgh, the same distance. A leased line in Switzerland costs 90 times more than a line over an equivalent distance in the United States.

Fear of 'Bogus' Parts Forces Grounding of 6,000 Planes in U.S.

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The Federal Aviation Administration has ordered the immediate grounding of at least 6,000 piston-powered general aviation airplanes because they might have a substandard, unapproved part in the engine that could cause a crash.

The order involves small airplanes and helicopters made by dozens of manufacturers. It grew out of a Dec. 9, 1994, incident in which the engine on a Cessna 177RG failed. The pilot landed with the power off and there were no injuries. Since then, there has been one other engine problem discovered during maintenance on another aircraft.

Thomas McSweeney, the agency's director of aircraft certification, said tests had determined that the failures were caused by a fractured connecting rod bolt that "appeared to be a suspected unapproved part."

Such "bogus parts," as they are commonly known in aviation parlance, have been a source of regulatory headaches for years but have never been blamed for an accident. Bogus parts, often cheaper, are made and distributed without the inspection and record-keeping that the Federal Aviation Administration requires.

The grounding order on Friday could have a wide impact on weekend pleasure flying, as well as the operations of some small air taxi and air freight companies. Before the 6,000 planes can be flown legally, their owners must determine if an engine has received a new connecting rod bolt since Feb.

15, 1994, when the suspect parts became available.

If a new bolt has been installed, mechanics have to remove the cylinder head and determine if the bolt is approved; if it is not, a complete engine teardown is required to replace the bolt.

The agency said that as few as 300 of the 6,000 planes affected by the order may carry unapproved parts but that all have to be inspected.

Mr. McSweeney said the bogus parts appear to have come from Germany and were packed in boxes that made them seem to be approved parts from Textron Inc.'s Textron Lycoming Reciprocating Engine division, an engine maker in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He said they were imported by Superior Air Parts Inc., a supplier that originally reported the problem to the agency.

Mr. McSweeney said Superiors was unaware of the bogus nature of the parts. The aviation agency, the U.S. Customs Service and the German authorities are trying to track down the maker of the bolts. The bolts, Mr. McSweeney added, appear to be poorly fabricated from inferior material.

The aviation agency also announced that Arrow Air Inc. of Miami, a charter passenger and cargo airline, had agreed to ground its 18 aircraft after the agency discovered "serious violations" in maintenance records.

William J. White, deputy director of the agency's office of flight standards, said the airline would remain grounded until it could validate the airworthiness of its McDonnell Douglas DC-8s and Boeing 727s.

TRAVEL UPDATE

USAir Gets Safety Recommendations

WASHINGTON (NYT)—An independent study commissioned by USAir says the airline is operated safely, but it makes 30 recommendations for changes in flight, training and maintenance procedures, some echoing findings made by federal investigators over several years.

The airline ordered the study to reassure the public after the crash of USAir Flight 427 in Pittsburgh last Sept. 8, the fifth fatal crash for the airline in five years. That crash killed all 132 people aboard the Boeing 737-300 flying from Chicago to Pittsburgh. The cause has yet to be determined.

The safety audit, conducted by PRC Aviation of Tucson, Arizona, included recommendations as simple as having pilots strictly follow checklist procedures. The report, released Friday, also said the airline should return to the practice of requiring ground crews to deliver written confirmation of fueling to the cockpit, to minimize the possibility of taking off without enough fuel.

Algerian airports were near a standstill on Sunday as an air traffic controllers strike entered its second day, Algerian officials said. About 40 of the 50 scheduled domestic and overseas flights were canceled on Saturday, the first day of the strike. (Reuters)

Italian train drivers ended a 24-hour strike Sunday night after virtually halting rail service throughout the country, railroad officials said. Unions said the drivers were protesting a series of job cuts and demanding a shorter work week. (Reuters)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Colombia, Iran, Tunisia.

TUESDAY: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mexico, Namibia, South Africa, Syria, Tunisia, Turkmenistan.

WEDNESDAY: Iran, Kazakhstan, Puerto Rico.

THURSDAY: Iran, Pakistan.

FRIDAY: Iran.

SATURDAY: Cyprus, Greece.

SUNDAY: Bangladesh. Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

2 U.S. Sailors Disciplined For Having Sex on Carrier

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Two sailors, a man and a woman, on the aircraft carrier Eisenhower were disciplined last week after they videotaped themselves having sex aboard the ship and were discovered when the man showed the tape to other sailors, U.S. Navy officials said.

"The U.S. Navy has an unambiguous policy: Sexual misconduct will not be tolerated," said Commander Kevin Wensing, a Navy spokesman in Norfolk, Virginia, headquarters of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

The Eisenhower is the first combat carrier to integrate men and women. It was recently reported that 14 female crew members had become pregnant since the vessel left on its current assignment last October.

Q & A: Fading Ecology Movement's Identity Crisis

Luis Sepulveda, writer and theater director, is one of the most militant voices in the global environmental movement. Born in a small town in Chile, he fled the country in 1981. He recently spoke in Rome with Ken Shulman for the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Is the ecological movement in difficulty?

A. More than in difficulty, I'd say it's in a crisis of identity. One part of the movement sees political activism as marginal, and the other part sees politics as the resolution of our problem. I am more tied to the Latin American form of environmentalism, which sees the root of the problem in the relationship between power and economy. The European ecologists tie the environmental movement more to the political process, with its inevitable deals and compromises. I find this unacceptable.

Q. Was it a mistake to centralize the global ecological movement?

A. It was an error to centralize everything under the direction of London, to make decisions regarding vastly different situations across the globe in this one place. In Europe, the problem is defined as an effort to improve the natural environment.

In Eastern Europe, the problem is

trying to contain a catastrophe. And in the Third World we have a situation on the brink of disaster. In the Amazon, for example, the problem is not simply the deforestation. People have to understand that if they want to stop the damage, they should not buy goods that are extracted from that region.

Q. In Europe, the Green parties seem to be losing their momentum.

A. Over the last four years, the ecological movement has lost nearly

'The movement should try to be less sensationalist and to develop a global consciousness.'

400,000 members. I think the movement should try to be less sensationalist and to develop a global consciousness of the problem.

Q. Then it is a problem of direction?

A. The problem is that when an organization becomes too big, it becomes prey to the usual ills that plague all organizations.

Q. What is the answer?

A. The answer is a return to militant

activism, to civil disobedience. The ecological movement was born out of the late 1960s, as an evolution of the political protests around the world. Inspired by the spirit of revolution, a few people began to see the contradiction between progress and the quality of life. And they thought it might be possible to have a harmonious, rational progress without destroying the environment.

Q. Where do you draw the line?

A. The industrialized world devotes the better part of its energies to producing things that are not really necessary. Look how big a variety of stereo equipment and televisions you find on sale.

Q. Are you saying that the man on the street should sacrifice some of his comforts?

A. The man on the street can mount a resistance to the consumer mentality. It isn't possible to live without consuming. But that consumption does not have to be obsessive. Does he have to sacrifice certain things? I think so. We could certainly give up our production of arms. It comes down to redefining the concept of progress. Personally, I don't think that man's happiness depends on every person having a computer.

Q. What does his happiness depend on?

A. What is fundamental is a return to the normal activity of man. And the normal activity of man is movement. Why do we want to put an entire library into a computer? Why not walk to the library, to recover the time and rhythms of the library. The book we find there on the shelves is alive. We can touch it, turn the pages. Why do we want to watch television instead of going to the cinema? The cinema is a temple, a social necessity. So many of the things that are considered part of this progress are simply elements that increase man's isolation from his fellow man.

Q. Do you think you can convince people to give up their cars?

A. This will be very difficult. It is a question of political will, of organizing public transportation and getting people to use it. There are people, lots of them, who would gladly give up their cars to give up neuroses that the car creates.

Q. Is Greenpeace through facing off with Japanese whaling ships in rubber rafts?

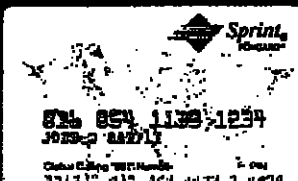
A. This, too, is part of the work. I've done this all over the globe. And it is always dangerous. When there is the press, or international observers, you know they won't try to run you down. But with no witnesses, it's a mortal battle. I am 100 percent committed to this battle.

TO CUT THROUGH

THE HASSLES OF USING

A FOREIGN PHONE,

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THE AMERICAS

Catholic Bishops Condemn Some Proposed Welfare Cuts

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the House of Representatives prepares for debate on welfare legislation this week, the nation's Catholic bishops have denounced parts of the Republican bill that could end cash assistance for many children born out of wedlock, unmarried teenage mothers and legal immigrants.

The bishops said they were speaking not as partisan political lobbyists but in an effort to illuminate "the moral dimensions and human consequences of this debate."

In the statement Saturday, titled "Moral Principles and Policy Priorities for Welfare Reform," the bishops agreed that "the status quo is unacceptable" but said the federal government must not abandon its role in fighting poverty. They said the coming debate would be "a test of our nation's

values and our commitment to the 'least among us.'"

The statement, by the Administrative Board of the United States Catholic Conference, the top leadership of the nation's bishops, echoes the concerns of many Democrats who have criticized the bill on the grounds that it would punish children for parents' behavior.

That view is shared by diverse groups, including supporters and opponents of abortion rights, child welfare advocates and civil libertarians.

Despite such opposition, the bill is likely to be passed by the House. Its fate in the Senate, however, is far less certain, and the bishops' statement, which raises concerns about encouraging abortions by ending subsidies to unwed mothers, could kindle opposition from conservative Republicans opposed to abortion rights.

The bill to be considered by the House would bar the use of federal

money to provide cash welfare benefits for a child born to a woman already receiving public assistance. Most states now provide extra money to indigent families for each additional child, and some Republicans say that encourages women to have more babies — a contention disputed by the Children's Defense Fund and by some economists.

The House bill would also deny cash assistance to children born out of wedlock to women younger than 18, and to the women as well.

The Roman Catholic Church, Catholic Charities USA, the National Right to Life Committee and opponents of abortion like Representative Christopher H. Smith, Republican of New Jersey, say the proposed restrictions on welfare benefits would increase pressures on poor women to have abortions. They say that pressure would be particularly strong in states that pay for Medicaid abortions but

not for the costs of rearing an additional child.

The bishops' criticism of the House bill, while not a surprise, is important because it is likely to influence debate in Congress. The Republicans have a majority in the House and can probably count on party discipline to pass the bill next week after an impassioned debate, but they may have to modify some important provisions.

In a signal to Republicans, the House majority leader, Richard K. Armey, and the majority whip, Thomas D. DeLay, both of Texas, have indicated that they may support amendments to allow somewhat more generous treatment of young mothers and of children born out of wedlock. The bishops' views also could sway the Senate, where members of both parties are still searching for the best way to deal with the problems of unwed teenage mothers.

The bill, known as the Personal Re-

sponsibility Act, would reverse a 60-year trend toward increased federal control of social welfare policy. The measure is projected to squeeze more than \$50 billion from federal welfare spending in the next five years.

"There's no question that some of what we're saying is running against the tide," said Bishop Howard J. Hubbard of Albany, New York. "Unfortunately, those who will be most affected are not well organized and can't speak for themselves. If we don't make the point, I don't know who else will."

Assessing likely effects of the bill, the Department of Health and Human Services said cash benefits would be denied to 2.2 million children born to women already receiving welfare.

About 70,000 children born out of wedlock would lose benefits, it said. A separate provision, which sets a five-year limit on cash benefits for any family, would eventually deny aid to more than 4 million children, it said.

POLITICAL NOTES

Republicans' Subsidy Quandary

CLEARWATER, Kansas — Clutching a briefcase stuffed with business papers, Dwayne Schmeisser, a 35-year-old wheat farmer who cheered the Republican takeover of Congress last fall, spoke insistently about the need to slash government spending. He pointed to some fat targets: welfare, foreign aid, academic research. But when asked about cuts in agricultural subsidies, Mr. Schmeisser sighed apprehensively and said, "Well, now, that's a scary proposition."

The business papers inside Mr. Schmeisser's briefcase were applications for crop grants from the federal government. Last year, he received about \$20,000 in such subsidies. In all, the government paid farmers about \$10 billion in grants in 1994.

For Republicans vowing to cut federal spending, farm subsidies mark a treacherous crossroads between conservative philosophy and political self-interest. Nearly half of the new Republicans in Congress represent farming districts.

As is true in much of the nation, the typical voter here is all for cuts in government spending — until they hit home. And in the farm belt, cuts in agricultural subsidies would slice right through the backyard.

"Oh, I'm sure they can cut something else," said Rachel Barnes, 33, moments after stopping at a government office to deliver her crop payment application, a subsidy she cheerfully labeled "farmer welfare checks." (NYT)

Fishy Tales About the Regulations

WASHINGTON — As Congress wages war on the federal regulations system, anecdotal evidence of nonsensical rules and abusive bureaucrats has been a powerful weapon in the push to enact measures that will temporarily halt rule-making, protect property owners and ensure new regulations are worth the cost.

Many of these purported examples, however, have the ring of truth, but not the substance. Consider the "regulatory overkill" cited by Representative Michael Bilirakis, Republican of Florida, during floor debate last month. "The Drinking Water Act currently limits arsenic levels in drinking water to no more than two to three parts per billion," Mr. Bilirakis said. "However, a regular portion of shrimp typically served in a restaurant contains around 30 parts per billion."

However, the standard for arsenic, a known human carcinogen, is not two or three parts per billion, but 50 parts per billion. And according to experts, the natural arsenic found in water and the arsenic found in shrimp and other seafood are chemically quite different and much less toxic. (WFT)

Gingrich Is Making Few Friends

BROOMALL, Pennsylvania — Newt Gingrich may be revered by Republicans on Capitol Hill, but polls suggest that the House speaker's remarkably high profile has carried a price among voters.

In this solidly Republican suburb outside Philadelphia the other day, even people who said they liked the speaker were leery of him.

"He's entertaining, he speaks his mind, he makes politics interesting," said Chuck Towne, a 61-year-old sales representative who identified himself as a Republican. "But I don't think he's good for the country."

Such views reflect the findings in the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll. The Times poll, conducted by telephone last month among 1,190 adults, found that 22 percent viewed him positively and 33 percent negatively; the rest had no opinion. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Senator Dianne Feinstein, a California Democrat who wrote the provision in last year's crime bill banning military-style assault weapons, reacting to the announcement by Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, that he will seek the bill's repeal: "Should this issue come up on the floor of the Senate, I will launch the mother of all filibusters. A lot of political capital has been shed on this issue, and that is not going to be in vain." (NYT)

Albert Hackett, 95, Playwright, Is Dead

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Albert Hackett, 95, who won a Pulitzer Prize with his first wife and collaborator, Frances Goodrich, for their play "The Diary of Anne Frank," died Thursday of pneumonia at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center here.

In addition to being Broadway playwrights, Mr. Hackett and Miss Goodrich were among the most successful screenwriters in Hollywood history. They were the authors of more than 30 screenplays, principally comedies and musicals, including "The Thin Man," "Easter Parade," "Father of the Bride" and "Seven Brides for Seven Brothers." Miss Goodrich died in 1984, at 93. Mr. Hackett remarried the following year.

In the early 1950s, the Hackett-Goodrich team transformed themselves from screenwriters into serious dramatists. "The Diary of Anne Frank" was their adaptation of "Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl," the best-selling book of the young Dutch girl's wartime experience hiding from the Nazis.

The play was an immediate success when it opened on Broadway at the Cort Theater on Oct. 5, 1955. It won the three major drama prizes in 1956: the Pulitzer Prize, the Tony Award for best play and the New York Drama Critics Circle Award.

Directed by Garson Kanin, it ran for 717 performances, made a star out of Susan Strasberg in the title role, and was filmed in 1959, directed by George Stevens, with a screenplay by the Hacketts.

Sunnyland Slim Dies at 87, A Legendary Blues Pianist

CHICAGO (AP) — Sunnyland Slim, 87, a legendary blues pianist who helped power the raucous Chicago sound, died Friday. Also a singer and composer, he was awarded a National Heritage Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts in 1988 and was lauded as one of America's great traditional artists.

Born Albert Landreth in Vance, Missouri, he began his career playing the piano and organ in church, and went on to record more than 20 albums over seven decades. He got his first job playing in a movie theater in 1924 and later moved north, eventually signing with Chess Records in Chicago.

Along with Muddy Waters, Howlin' Wolf, Elmore James and Walter Horton, he was behind the electrified offspring of the Delta blues that sprang up in the postwar Midwest. "Sunnyland Slim's rolling, open-pedaled treble figures and rollicking basses were the underpinning on countless Chicago blues classics of the 1950s," Robert Palmer wrote in The New York Times.

AMERICAN TOPICS

High Cost of Blood And Peace of Mind

Giving patients their own blood during operations is an increasingly common strategy for avoiding AIDS and other blood-related diseases.

But a new study says that although this offers patients peace of mind, it may not be worth the cost because of the extra record-keeping required and because so much of what is stored is ultimately thrown away.

Researchers at the University of California at Los Angeles analyzed the cost of the practice, known as autologous donations. Their findings were reported in the New England Journal of Medicine.

While autologous blood does occasionally save lives by preventing infections, one unit costs a hospital \$158, or \$48 more than an ordinary donation, the researchers calculated.

Stringent testing of ordinary donated blood has reduced the risk of contracting the AIDS virus to about 1 infected unit in every 225,000.

Short Takes

Why was the past winter warmer than normal in the United States? The average temperature of 36.03 degrees Fahrenheit (2.24 centigrade) degrees tied with 1953-54, according to the National Climatic Data Center. Only 1991-92 was warmer, at 36.60 degrees. The center said the likely cause of the warm winter was El Niño, the Pacific Ocean phenomenon that alters high-altitude jet stream winds. Global warming? Hardly, the experts say. That possibility is measured in tenths and hundredths of degrees.

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DUTY BOUND — Pakistani soldiers arriving Sunday in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to serve with UN peacekeeping forces.

Chicken Pox Vaccine Is Approved By U.S. Agency After Lengthy Delay

By John Schwartz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has approved a long-awaited vaccine to fight chicken pox — an itchy skin disease that afflicts 3.7 million Americans a year, most of them children.

The injectable vaccine, to be marketed by the pharmaceutical giant Merck & Co. under the name Varivax, has been studied in 11,000 subjects.

The Food and Drug Administration estimates that it is 70 percent to 90 percent effective in preventing the disease. In addition, almost all the vaccinated patients who got chicken pox had a mild form of the disease, said the agency's commissioner, David A. Kessler.

Side effects from the shot include redness, hardness and swelling at the injection site, as well as fatigue and nausea. Critics of the agency have

used the chicken pox vaccine as an example of a scientific advance that has long been available in other countries, including Japan, but that has been stalled in the U.S. regulatory process. The company submitted the drug for approval in May 1993.

Kathryn C. Zoon, director of the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, which regulates vaccines, said Friday that Varivax raised "important and serious questions" that had to be answered before approval was possible.

"This is something that is potentially going to affect every child in this country," she said. "We wanted to do it right."

The biggest question was whether Varivax imparted immunity permanently or only for a while. A vaccine that delays the onset of chicken pox into adulthood, when the health risks of the disease are much

higher, could do more harm than good.

Merck provided convincing data to the agency indicating that children still showed strong immunity five years after getting the vaccine, and the company has been tracking some children for as long as 10 years.

The vaccine, a weakened form of the live varicella virus, can be taken by most people over 1 year old who have not had the disease.

But the American Academy of Pediatrics and the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which sets standards for immunization, will recommend initially that the shots be given to all people in two population groups who have not already contracted chicken pox: children between the ages of 12 and 15 months, and those over 13 years of age.

Within a few years, the vast majority of Americans could be inoculated.

Away From Politics

• The space shuttle Endeavour and seven astronauts touched down at Edwards Air Force Base in California's Mojave Desert, ending a 16-day stargazing mission, the longest flight in shuttle history. The astronauts traveled 6.9 million miles (11 million kilometers) and circled Earth 262 times. (AP)

• Vandals broke into a Denver abortion clinic and caused more than \$24,000 in damage. No arrests were made. (AP)

• A woman was killed when a beer van plowed into a crowd watching a St. Patrick's Day parade in the French Quarter of New Orleans. Thirty-eight people were injured. The police said the van driver was drunk and they charged him with vehicular homicide in the death of a 31-year-old woman who was trapped under the vehicle. Five people remained hospitalized a day after the van swung around a corner, stopped, then accelerated into the crowd. (AP)

• Traffic began flowing along California's main north-south artery again after workers replaced a washed-out bridge with a span of 12 flatbed rail cars welded and clamped together. The Interstate 5 bridge washed out March 10, tossing four cars into a churning creek and killing seven people. Fifteen people died during a week of heavy rain in California. (AP)

• A couple who blamed their troublesome 20-year-old son for their eviction from their home tried to hire a hit man to kill him, the Phoenix police said. The couple, Elton and Sandra Mabien, were jailed after they offered a police detective \$2,000 to kill Mrs. Mabien's son from a previous marriage, the authorities said. (AP)

Nationalism Comes Between 2 Latin American Allies

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

CARACAS — In another outbreak of Latin America's new nationalist fever, Venezuelan soldiers swept through a border area last week, rounded up about 1,000 illegal immigrants from Colombia, burned some of their houses and crops and deported them.

The expulsions were a reprisal for a cross-border raid by Colombian guerrillas last month that left eight Venezuelan marines dead and four wounded.

With relations between the two countries at their lowest point in almost a decade, President Rafael Ángel Calderón Fournier declared the 2,200-kilometer (1,350-mile) border to be "a theater of operations" last week and moved 5,000 troops into the four Venezuelan states bordering Colombia.

On Friday, President Ernesto Samper of Colombia visited his side of the border. Stung by Venezuelan criticism that it had lost control of its border to the guerrillas, Colombia has increased its military presence there to 6,200 soldiers

and vowed to build four military posts. Long called "sister republics," Venezuela and Colombia hope to avoid direct confrontation. They are pious in Latin America's economic integration, and trade between them has doubled since a pact went into effect in 1992.

Yet the two countries are seized by Latin America's new vogue, the sort of flag-waving nationalism exemplified by the monthlong border war between Peru and Ecuador that ended in late February.

The mood is captured by the fresh graffiti in this modern capital: "Venezuela Weeps for Her Soldiers," "Colombians, Killers!" and "Colombians, Go Home!"

Angered by years of unpunished attacks and kidnappings by Colombian guerrillas, Venezuela now is demanding the right of "hot pursuit" — allowing Venezuelan soldiers to cross the border when they are chasing the guerrillas.

"Venezuela is the subject of constant incursions," Venezuela's minister for border affairs, Pompeyo Márquez, said in an interview Friday. "We can't keep

on supporting all this aggression in a passive way."

Last week, results of a public opinion poll in Colombia showed that 96 percent of respondents opposed allowing Venezuelan soldiers to enter Colombia.

Some Colombians argue that Venezuela is using old problems — 1.5 million undocumented Colombian immigrants here and attacks by Colombian guerrillas — to divert attention from Venezuela's shaky economy and soaring crime rate.

With unemployment spreading, Venezuela's homicide rate jumped by 65 percent last year, hitting 4,909 murders for 1994.

In January, well before the border attack, the Venezuelan government started a campaign to raise the country's spirits. The government printed 2 million small paper flags and began broadcasting patriotic commercials.

"Someone started playing Venezuelan music on the radio station, someone put a Venezuelan flag on his car — and all of a sudden it took off," said a government spokesman, Guillermo Álvarez Bajares, whose Information Office printed the 2 million flags.

Venezuelans have genuine grievances against Colombia, Mr. Álvarez added.

During the last half of 1994, about 3,600 cars stolen from Venezuelans were taken to Colombia. Virtually all of the 3 tons of cocaine confiscated in Venezuela last year came from Colombia.

Over the last decade, Colombian guerrillas have attacked Venezuelan military installations about 50 times.

In recent weeks, Colombian guerrillas started to send extortion letters to Venezuelan oil companies, threatening to dynamite installations near the border.

"There is no serious Colombian effort to watch their side of the border," Mr. Álvarez added. "Because of the kidnappings, our side is almost depopulated."

The Perija mountain range of Zulia state, where most of the expulsions last week took place, has recently become a haven for Colombian guerrillas. A milk and beef-producing region that was once one of Venezuela's most productive, it reported 25 kidnappings last year at ranches near the mountain range.

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Detective Gives Detailed Account of a Bloody Trail at Simpson's Estate

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A lead investigator in the O.J. Simpson case has testified in dramatic detail about the bloodstained glove and trail of blood drops that led him to quickly zero in on the former football star as a "very strong suspect."

The testimony of Philip L. Vannatter, a Los Angeles police detective, ended on a visual note, as testimony often does on Fridays because prosecutors work to close out the weeks memorably.

This time, the session ended just after Mr. Vannatter identified a photograph of a cut on Mr. Simpson's hand, a cut that the authorities believe was the source of blood drops

found at the murder scene and in and around Mr. Simpson's estate.

Mr. Simpson is charged with killing his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

Mr. Vannatter testified largely about how and when he concluded that Mr. Simpson was a suspect in the murder case.

Mr. Vannatter said his suspicions were raised when he was shown a bloody glove behind Mr. Simpson's house that appeared to match one found at the murder scene.

The veteran detective added that his conclusions were strengthened when, moments later, he spotted what he believed to be blood drops

leading from Mr. Simpson's car to the front door of his house and into the foyer.

By that time, Mr. Vannatter already had toured the crime scene outside Mrs. Simpson's condominium on Bundy Drive, and one of his colleagues had called Mr. Simpson in Chicago to tell him of the murders.

Exactly when officers decided Mr. Simpson was a suspect is important because they have said they entered his property without a search warrant in order to rescue other possible victims inside his Rockingham Avenue, a short drive from his wife's condominium.

If they actually were searching for evidence against Mr. Simpson, their

entry probably would have been illegal and the evidence they saw inadmissible.

Deputy District Attorney Christopher A. Darden posed a series of questions to Mr. Vannatter intended to elicit the precise time at which the detective came to the conclusion that Mr. Simpson had committed the crimes.

"After your first walk-through at Bundy, was he a suspect?" Mr. Darden asked.

"No," Mr. Vannatter said.

"And Rockingham, was he a suspect?" the prosecutor asked.

"No," Mr. Vannatter responded again.

"During the time that you were ringing the buzzer at the front of the property, was he a suspect then?" Mr. Darden asked.

"No," Mr. Vannatter said.

"And when you rang the front door at Rockingham, was he a suspect then?" the prosecutor asked.

"No," the detective said.

"At some point in time," Mr. Darden then asked, "did you consider him a suspect?"

"Absolutely," Mr. Vannatter answered, his voice low and his tone grave.

"Yes," the detective continued. "He became a suspect as soon as I saw the glove at the side of the house."

After coming out into the driveway and finding the blood trail, he became a very strong suspect."

Mr. Vannatter described the blood he saw, pointing to photographs of each of the spots or smears. The trail began in Mr. Simpson's Ford Bronco, Mr. Vannatter said, adding that he could see several blood smears or drops by looking through the vehicle's windows.

According to the detective, another drop was about three to four feet (90 to 120 centimeters) from the vehicle, and a half-dozen more led to Mr. Simpson's front door. Inside, he said, there were several more drops in the foyer.

New Telephone Number for the IHT in Paris:

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Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Strong Lady, Big Brother and a U.S. Switch on Ulster

By Laura Blumenfeld
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Sinn Féin gave the two Americans code names: Strong Lady and The Big Brother. And they were strong and big, and stubborn, too, a brother and sister team who helped reverse 25 years of U.S. policy on Northern Ireland.

They are Jean Kennedy Smith, the U.S. ambassador to Ireland, and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, her brother. It was Mrs. Smith's push from Dublin and Mr. Kennedy's pull in Washington that virtually transformed Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin leader, from political leper to White House guest.

At a St. Patrick's Day reception, they celebrated together, savoring Dublin Bay prawns and Irish whiskey truffles. President Bill Clinton wore a bright green tie, Hillary Rodham Clinton a green dress. They toasted Ireland to the music of bag-

pipes and a Celtic harp. And there was Mr. Adams — head of the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army — walking the marble corridors, a snapshot that just a year ago would have seemed a joke.

"This is the most hopeful St. Patrick's Day we've had in 25 years," Mr. Kennedy said Friday.

In August in Northern Ireland, the IRA agreed to a cease-fire, ending decades of violence. Mr. Clinton's policy has provoked the British, and he stands to lose if the truce fails.

Mrs. Smith, however, is optimistic. "Now the peace process is unstoppable," she said.

She and her brother succeeded in persuading Mr. Clinton to grant Mr. Adams a visa and remove a prohibition on his fund-raising efforts in the United States. Despite British protests and objections from Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Attorney General Janet Reno and some

angry members of Congress, Mr. Adams flew to the United States, his third trip in a little more than a year.

Mrs. Smith said it had been "fun" working with Senator Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat.

"It helps a lot to have an important senator who's your brother," she said.

The senator was visiting his sister on New Year's Day in 1994 when he hatched the idea of bringing Mr. Adams to the United States. He conferred with Irish leaders, including the peace activist John Hume, and decided that extending legitimacy to Mr. Adams would also demand of him responsibility. The Sinn Féin leader, Mr. Kennedy thought, was ready for compromise.

By the end of January, he approached Mr. Clinton about a 48-hour visa for Mr. Adams to attend a New York conference on Northern Ireland.

From then on, Mr. Kennedy put the arm on Mr. Clinton.

"Whenever the president would see me coming around the corner he'd laugh and say, 'I know what's on your mind,'" the senator said in an interview. "Clinton was in a meeting and I told the operator: 'I have some good news for the president. Tell him it's not about Northern Ireland — and maybe he'll call me back.'"

Mr. Kennedy recruited other Democratic senators. Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York was skeptical. When Heathrow Airport came under IRA mortar attack last year, he sent Mr. Kennedy a brief note: "Have we been had?"

Some have suggested that Mr. Kennedy was simply trying to boost his popularity in his home state, where the population is nearly 30 percent Irish American.

"The British press is full of vituperation, calling it cheap political stuff," said Bruce Morrison, a former

Connecticut congressman. "That's not true."

"In Ireland, Kennedy is a magical name," said Niall O'Dowd, publisher of Irish America magazine. "There'd be no cease-fire without Senator Kennedy."

Mrs. Smith, meanwhile, has taken an unusually activist role in a post that during the Reagan and Bush administrations was considered a rocking chair for old political friends. She traveled to Northern Ireland, observed the trial of young men from nationalist areas, gave dinners for faction leaders. Her activities infuriated the State Department, said Mr. Morrison.

"If she weren't a Kennedy, she'd have been ordered to butt out," he said.

But Mrs. Smith stated her motivation simply.

"Our mother taught us we should never forget where we came from," she said.

Irish Court to Rule On Women's Right To Data on Abortion

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — President Mary Robinson has asked the Irish Supreme Court to decide on the constitutionality of a measure that would guarantee the right to information on foreign abortion clinics to Irish women who may want to travel abroad for abortions.

The president's decision to pass the measure to the court rather than sign it into law is likely to stir a new round of emotional national debate, centering on the constitutional prohibition of abortion in Ireland except in cases where the mother's life is in danger.

Before her election in 1990, Mrs. Robinson was an outspoken proponent of the liberalization of the abortion law. But as president she is forbidden to speak out on political questions.

Her decision on Saturday to refer the bill to the court was welcomed by groups opposed to abortion and to information on foreign clinics. But even those who favor the right to information said that aspects of the bill worried them, and that it might be best for the court to decide.

Frances Fitzgerald, a member of Parliament and the former head of the Council for the Status of Women, and an advocate of more liberal abortion laws, said that whichever way the court decided, "The long saga of legal cases continues."

"At the end of the day," she added, "we're not much nearer to facing up to the fact that at least 4,000 Irish women are going to the U.K. for abortions every year."

The five-member court, which includes one woman, has 60 days to decide. If it rules the measure constitutional, it becomes law and cannot be challenged again. A ruling that it is unconstitutional would throw

the issue back to the government and require the issue.

A renewed uproar over abortion would almost certainly delay the government's stated plans to hold a referendum in the coming months on another volatile issue, divorce, which the constitution also forbids.

The measure sent to the court received final parliamentary approval on Tuesday. It was the result of a national referendum in 1992 in which the voters rejected a liberalization of the basic abortion law, but approved the right of women to obtain information and to travel abroad for abortions.

An estimated 5,000 Irish women travel to Britain for abortions each year, despite the opposition of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in this overwhelmingly Catholic country.

The measure, which is supposed to carry out the results of the referendum, stoked two weeks of anger and zealotry in parliamentary debate. It permits doctors, nurses and social workers to provide names, addresses and telephone numbers of abortion clinics, but forbids them to advocate abortion or to make direct referrals to clinics.

As the president's decision was announced, expressions of public anger persisted among many Irish people, particularly women and children's rights groups, over the reduced prison sentence of the man convicted in the landmark case that provoked the national controversy over abortion in 1992.

In that case, a 14-year-old girl said the man, the father of a friend, had made her pregnant. She sought an abortion in Britain; the government's attempt to prevent her was overruled by the Supreme Court. The man was convicted of unlawful carnal knowledge and indecent assault, not rape, and was sentenced in June to 14 years in prison. But that sentence was reduced to four years on Tuesday, stirring public outrage.

IRELAND: Major's Tough Stance

Continued from Page 1

States favored serious discussions soon between Britain and Sinn Féin. He emphasized that he wanted to see strict accounting procedures in place to keep track of the money raised, Mr. Major's office said.

Mr. Major's tough stand contradicts the impression given by Mr. Adams that substantive talks would happen soon. It appeared designed to extract some positive sign that Sinn Féin might be ready to remove some weapons from the large IRA stockpile.

The British government has reportedly sent an agenda for high-level talks to the senior Sinn Féin negotiator, Martin McGuinness. In television interviews Sunday morning, Mr. McGuinness said he was "hopeful that talks could take place in the next 10 to 14 days."

The fallout from Mr. Adams's visit has pushed the relationship between Washington and London to its lowest point in years.

Mr. Major was so incensed over the president's decision to meet Mr. Adams and allow him

to raise money that he declined to accept a phone call on March 10. The reason initially given was that the British leader was preoccupied preparing for a trip to the Middle East and then, days later, that he was traveling. But British officials have recently admitted privately that pique was the real reason.

The two leaders, who do not have an easy relationship, are scheduled to meet early next month, when Mr. Major visits Washington. It will be their third meeting.

ATTACK: 2 Settlers Killed

Continued from Page 1

helped hammer out the PLO's first accord with Israel but accused Mr. Arafat of giving too much away in subsequent agreements.

Hebron's mayor, Mustafa Natsheh, an Arafat loyalist, speculated in an interview Sunday night that the bus attack was "a reply to the first anniversary of the massacre" in the Tomb of the Patriarchs.

But nothing, he said, "justifies such a violent act against innocent civilians."

Mr. Rabin, for his part, had to spend his weekend distancing himself from comments by his environment minister, Yossi Sarid, a member of his cabinet and his negotiating team.

Mr. Sarid said the self-rule talks were leading inevitably to a Palestinian state, an observation that is commonplace among analysts but highly delicate still for the struggling labor-led government.

Israeli voters, have turned against Palestinian self-rule as the number of terrorist casualties has sharply increased.

The opposition Likud bloc, which now leads in public opinion polls, is pressing on the voters' discomfort. Uzi Landau, chairman of the Likud parliamentary faction, accused Mr. Rabin on Sunday of trying to "found a terrorist state" with Jerusalem as its capital.

"The more you give in, the more a terrorist you try once again," said Yisrael Harel, chairman of the Yesha Council, the main settlers' organization, in an interview Sunday night.

A close aide to Mr. Rabin said that it was "too early to say" whether the Hebron attack would prompt the prime minister to reimpose a full closure on the territories and slow the pace of self-rule talks again.

Part of the assessment, others said, would be the depth of public outrage.

See our International Recruitment every Thursday

CAPITALISTS: Un-Success Tale

Continued from Page 1

whites and blacks fully bury that stereotype.

"When I think of how the previous government plotted to keep us stupid, it makes me wild with rage," says Herman Mashaba, founder of Black Like Me, a prospering cosmetics and hair care company.

Others also suggest that those blacks who favored communism over capitalism under apartheid may be slow to embrace it now.

"Capitalism has always been sworn word to most South African blacks," said Nthato Motlana, who, as chairman of New Africa Investments Ltd., is South Africa's most prominent black capitalist.

"Back in the 1970s, if you referred to me as a capitalist, or even if you just said I was middle-class, I would have asked you to apologize," he added.

Last year Dr. Motlana's company became the first black-led conglomerate to be listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. Though he is hailed as a pioneer by some in his community, he often finds himself ducking brickbats.

The critics say he has allowed himself to be used as the black face on a predominantly white-owned, white-managed company. They say he sits on too many corporate boards (seven), and that he is more interested in enriching himself than his people.

Dr. Motlana, President Nelson Mandela's personal physician, counters that at this early stage of black business development, blacks must seize every available opening — including ventures that are black on the outside, but white on the inside.

"I say we get a foot in the door now, with 5 or 10 percent ownership, and in the fullness of time, as we acquire the skills and the capital, we push for bigger shares," he said.

Black South Africans face the same problems as blacks everywhere, said Eugene Nyati, an economist and business consultant.

"There is no way black people are going to get empowered by working their way up through white corporations," he said. "You look all over the world: Whites simply don't trust blacks to make business decisions."

Black South African managers already express frustration at being slotted into public affairs and personnel jobs, rather than into the decision-making spine of their corporations. Mr. Nyati predicts that will worsen.

Not all black managers are as pessimistic. Maurice Radebe has been with a major South African corporation for five years. Despite what he sees as resistance from white subordinates and bosses, his career has advanced smartly. At age 34, he is now a regional public affairs manager.

"As far as I'm concerned, last year's election changed everything for me inside this company," he said. "Before that, affirmative action for blacks was a nice thing to do. Now, it's a business imperative."

But Mr. Molope, the bakery capitalist, has a more downbeat perspective.

"Blacks in this country have been taught we are second class, and very few of us don't believe it," he said. "It will take at least a generation for those attitudes to wear away."



48 Years Later, a Look at a Vastly Different South Africa

Queen Elizabeth II with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa in Cape Town on Sunday. A reception by President Nelson Mandela on Monday will formally open the Queen's six-day state visit, her first to the former British colony since 1947. On the itinerary: a tour of six impoverished black townships, which British officials said will allow Queen Elizabeth to see the economic challenges facing the South African government after the first multiracial elections last year.

Woman Breaks A Sex Barrier At La Scala

The Associated Press

MILAN — A French conductor on Sunday became the first woman to lead an opera production for this city's celebrated La Scala company.

Claire Gibault, a conductor with the opera in Lyon, received a long ovation following "La Station Thermale," a modern opera based on an 18th century play about the troubles and dreams of a group of people at a thermal spa.

The 49-year-old musician led the three-act work at the Teatro Lirico, a theater sometimes used by the La Scala company for modern works. Ms. Gibault has been with the Lyon company since 1990 and has appeared as a guest conductor in numerous other cities.

TALEBAN: Heavy Civilian Toll

Continued from Page 1

two children, his wife and the few household possessions they could salvage from the rocket attack that flattened his house and killed his sister and her husband.

Taleban was not alone in the destruction that turned vast stretches of neighborhoods in the Karte Seh area of southwestern Kabul into heaps of brick and twisted metal.

Six-year-old Bakhtawar, unable to open her eyes in a face left puffy and scarred by a bomb that government forces dropped in the courtyard outside her house a week ago, sobbed inconsolably Sunday as she lay in a bed at the Karte Seh Surgical Hospital. Doctors hope her vision can be saved.

Her four-year-old sister was killed in the blast and two other siblings were wounded.

Bakhtawar's neighborhood shifted hands three times in the fighting during the past two

weeks. It was first rocketed by government troops fighting the Hezb-i-Wahadat faction. Taleban then took the neighborhood from that group and began fighting against the government forces.

As a result of relentless battering from all sides, the area is now one of the city's most devastated neighborhoods. Blocks upon blocks of houses and shops have been transformed into rubble, burned-out cars and trucks litter the road, and thousands of residents have jammed the streets with vehicles and wheelbarrows carrying their few remaining possessions and searching for refuge.

Despite the scenes of destruction, Kabul was quieter Sunday than it has been in months, with residents venturing out to the markets, eager to brave the cold rain in the face of a break in the metallic precipitation that has bombarded the city for three and a half years.

ALLIES: EU Urges NATO-Russia Nonaggression Pact

Continued from Page 1

working closely with the United States within NATO to define a post-Cold War security framework, and that he would discuss his plan with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher in Paris on Wednesday.

But he stressed that Washington had already endorsed a greater European defense role at a NATO summit meeting in Brussels in January 1994. And he hinted strongly at European concerns that Washington is pushing too quickly to define conditions for NATO expansion by the end of this year.

"That will be decided by 16," he said, using NATO jargon for actions taken by all 16 alliance members, "not by one."

The proposal won strong backing from most EU ministers, including Germany's Klaus Kinkel, whose only caveat was that any accord must be concluded after NATO begins to take in new members in Central and Eastern Europe, and

must not give Moscow a veto over the alliance's expansion.

The British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, sounded a more cautious note. He said any pact was well in the future and would have to be decided within NATO, and hence with the United States. What is essential now, he said, is to lay the groundwork for a closer relationship between Russia and NATO as the alliance prepares for enlargement, a policy of "no vetoes, no surprises" that Washington endorses.

Mr. Juppé will discuss his ideas with Russia's foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozirev, in Paris on Monday on the fringe of a French-inspired conference on stability in Europe, at which East European nations are to agree to respect existing borders and to protect the rights of ethnic minorities.

Mr. Kozirev and Mr. Christopher are scheduled to meet in Geneva on Wednesday, when they will try to hammer out an exchange of letters between President Bill Clinton and President Boris N. Yeltsin, addressing Russian concerns about NATO and sketching out ideas for resuming a security dialogue.

NATO's relations with Moscow have been virtually frozen since December, when Russia, expressing fears about the alliance's expansion, refused to agree to a program of military cooperation under NATO's Partnership for Peace.

Mr. Juppé said objections within NATO to a nonaggression agreement should have passed away along with the Soviet Union. "I don't see the difficulty," he said. "Today, the Cold War is over, the Berlin Wall has fallen."

The focus on establishing a long-term relationship with Russia overshadowed Europe's protests about the war in Chechnya. Although the ministers stuck by their decision not to sign an already-agreed economic and political accord until Moscow reaches a political settlement in Chechnya, Mr. Juppé and Mr. Hurd indicated they might support a signing when ministers meet again in Brussels on April 10.

Separately, France stepped up its pressure on Germany and Britain to increase their contributions to the Union's aid program for poor countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

DOLLAR: EU Official Calls on U.S. to Take Initiative

Continued from Page 1

rency goal into question, the recent market instability merely underscored the need to achieve that goal as soon as possible.

"The market turbulence demonstrates that we have to move to economic and monetary union precisely to avoid these turbulences in the future," he said.

—TOM BUERKLE
Bloomberg Business News reported from San Antonio, Texas: A weaker U.S. dollar would harm the American economy, Robert D. McTeer Jr., the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank president, said on Saturday.

Mr. McTeer also saw reasons for concern about the domestic economy, saying he saw an inflation danger in rising costs of semi-finished goods, where prices increased 1.9 percent over the past two months, and

in a 2.5 percent increase in raw materials' costs during the period.

"I don't believe that a weaker dollar is appropriate," Mr. McTeer said before the South Texas council of the National Association of Investors Corp. "The country needs a strong dollar, rather than a weak dollar."

Some analysts said the lower dollar helped to lessen the persistent U.S. trade deficit, which reached a record \$166.28 billion last year, a 25.4 percent gain from 1993.

Mr. McTeer differed with those views. A weak dollar "can only hurt," he said. "Any gains you get from a weak dollar are temporary."

His view is borne out by the fact that the trade deficit with Japan, which hit a record level of \$59.35 billion in 1993, set a

new record of \$65.66 billion in 1994, even as the dollar was steadily slipping in value against the yen.

Turning to the domestic economy, Mr. McTeer said the economy was not decelerating much this year.

Fed policymakers will meet March 28 to decide whether to push up interest rates further in its war on inflation. The Fed already pushed up rates seven times in the past year, doubling the federal funds rate on loans among banks to 6 percent from 3 percent.

Helmut Schmidt, the former German chancellor, said on Sunday that the Bundesbank was blocking the creation of a single European currency by linking the unit to closer political integration in the European Union. Reuters reported from Bonn.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 "You can say that again!"
6 Papa's partner
10 Plays on stage
14 Perfection
15 Son of Adam
16 Tropical root
17 Tuxedo, slangily
19 Collier type
20 Otherwise
21 Slurry
22 Computer headache

DOWN

- 24 Nursery rhyme
25 Jack
26 Counters by argument
28 Jam bottle
31 Push
32 Prophet
33 — Yankee
34 Doodle dandy
36 Like most colleges today
38 Taj Mahal site
39 Book before James
40 Inventory

ACROSS

- 43 "I Do, I Do, I Do, I Do, I Do"
44 With 22-Down, a cake brand
45 Imitate
46 Burnt-out dog and name
48 Out, as nails
50 Viciously embarrassed
51 This and —
52 Horseshoers' tools
54 "The Raven" poet
56 "Not a — too soon"
58 Peto Sampras' 99
62 Communist patron
64 Lacrimator's front
66 Become fatigued
67 Leg's middle
68 Don't exist
69 Jay Leno, e.g.
70 Three feet
71 Answer books

DOWN

- 2 Object of adoration
3 7 + 3, 5 + 5, 1 + 9, etc.
4 Instances of filming
5 Bulging shout
6 Rubdowns
7 Adorned
8 Israel's Golda
9 Priests' places
10 Feasted
11 Second-story man
12 Rainbow fish
13 Hymnal contents
14 Peter of Peter, Paul & Mary
22 See 44 Across
23 Purple fish brown
27 Schnozzola
28 Holy war
29 One-celled animal
30 V on a TV?
31 Lanai
37 Matured
38 Impetuous
40 On an even keel
41 Beard of grain
42 L.J. Abner's creator
44 Carpenter, often

Solution to Puzzle of March 17

PROD SKIN BATS
LIVE PICA ERIS
OPEN ITEN ACTIS
RYANS DAUGHTER
ORRIS G BLEDDE
KELLYSHEROES
HOME LEAS FBI
PAWN ARENT ROAN
IBN FLAG TERRA
DUFFYSTAVERN
ADDER DAL SEE
MRSOLEARYSCOW
MESNE COIT YOE
OSTER ANNE ERIC
SESS RAGE ZENO

ACROSS

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44 With 22-Down, a cake brand
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ACROSS

47 Sweet potato
48 Solid and sturdy
49 Capital of Bolivia
54 Lane
55 Mixture
57 — Lisa
58 Mets milieu
60 Take care of
61 Partner of crafts
62 Basketball champion's trophy
63 Old said

DOWN

2 Object of adoration
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EUROPE

A 'Crisis of Leadership' Threatens Democracy in Russia

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — As President Boris N. Yeltsin's popularity has fallen to astonishing lows in recent polls, no one has emerged to take his place. Not a single politician gets even 10 percent in popularity surveys. If an election were held now, most polls show, "none of the above" would win in a landslide.

This "general crisis of leadership," as the pollster and sociologist Igor Klyamkin called it, will have serious consequences for Mr. Yeltsin and the future of democracy itself, many analysts here believe.

"In our culture today, there's a general lack of trust in all social institutions, including — or maybe especially — state power," said Mark Urnov, chief of Mr. Yeltsin's own policy review office.

"The very idea of democracy, if not

its ideals, has been discredited," said Michael McFaul, a political scientist at the Carnegie Endowment. "No one believes in a relationship between votes and the outcome in your own life."

Many Russians feel adrift and bereft of past ideology without anything to replace it, polls show. They are frightened by crime, inflation and, most of all, the general uncertainty of the future, pollsters said.

None of this means that Russians want a return to their totalitarian past, most pollsters agree. They would like to recapture the peace and safety they remember from the Leonid Brezhnev era in the 1960s and '70s, but without giving up their newly won liberties.

Although a majority of Russians say they would rather have stability and a strong leader than democracy, they also overwhelmingly support freedoms that are, in fact, key elements of democracy: a free press, freedom of

speech and travel, and regular elections.

"They have turned against the word 'democracy,' but not against its essence," Mr. Urnov said.

While experts agree on the extent of disillusionment, there is no unanimity on what the consequences will be.

Some, like Mr. Urnov, say they believe the absence of a credible challenger means that Mr. Yeltsin, 64, is likely to win, as the candidate of stability, if he seeks re-election next year — if elections are held on schedule.

Others believe the high level of voter discontent and cynicism could open the door for a little-known and potentially dangerous figure to sweep to power.

The general weakness of reformist political parties has prompted several public figures to propose that elections, scheduled for December for Parliament and for June 1996 for president, be postponed.

"Society should understand that it will not gain anything from elections today, despite its disappointment" with the current situation, the banker Oleg Boiko said in a recent interview with the newspaper Kommersant.

Mr. Boiko, 30, is one of Russia's wealthiest bankers and was, until recently, a major backer of the reform party Russia's Choice. Now, he said, he believes elections would certainly produce "a much worse Parliament and worse president."

Mr. Klyamkin's Fund for Public Opinion found in its most recent poll that, in the wake of Mr. Yeltsin's un-

popular war in the breakaway region of Chechnya, the reform economist Grigori Yavlinsky ranked as Russia's most popular leader — with a feeble 9 percent.

The president trailed Mr. Yavlinsky for the first time, with 8 percent of popular support. The ultranationalist leader Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy came in third, with 7 percent.

The Communist Party leader Gennadi Zyuganov rated 6 percent, as did Lieutenant General Alexander Lebed, the tough-talking commander of Russian troops in Moldova. No one else rose above the negligible.

Mr. Klyamkin cautioned that such results can change dramatically. Although many local elections have failed recently to attract even 25 percent of voters, interest in the presidential election will grow if and when elections approach, and if and when potential leaders gain more access to television, he said.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

'Pact on Stability' Is to Be Signed

PARIS — Seeking to prevent new ethnic conflicts in post-Cold War Europe, officials in the region prepared to sign a pact aimed at peacefully settling long-simmering disputes.

The Pact on Stability is to be signed during a two-day conference beginning Monday by the 52 members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The accord, seen as an important step by former East Bloc countries toward joining Western alliances, declares the aim to "render irreversible the advances of democracy and institute durable good-neighborliness in Europe." (AP)

EU Blasts U.S. Plan to Cut UN Aid

CARACASSONNE, France — The European Union sharply criticized on Sunday draft legislation by the U.S. House of Representatives aimed at cutting Washington's contribution to the cost of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France, speaking on behalf of the 15 EU nations, said the Europeans would use every possible channel to lobby against the House bill, which, if adopted, would severely reduce U.S. payments.

Mr. Juppé noted that EU states contributed 36 percent of the UN peacekeeping costs while the United States paid 31.7 percent. (Reuters)

Support Is Seen for Nuclear Treaty

VIENNA — The United States and Europe are confident of winning support for the indefinite extension of a treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons, but they may need to pledge more nuclear arms cuts in return, diplomats said.

Non-nuclear states, in particular in the developing world, may also demand easier access to nuclear know-how and a greater commitment to transfers of nuclear technology, diplomats at missions to the International Atomic Energy Agency said over the weekend.

The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which came into force in 1970, is up for renewal at a conference in New York scheduled for April 17 to May 12. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

BRUSSELS: EU economy and finance ministers meet to discuss European Commission proposals to combat EU budget fraud, simplify the value-added tax regime, finance public works projects and fight money laundering.

BRUSSELS: Neil Kinnock, EU transport commissioner, and Karel Van Miert, EU competition minister, meet with Rigas Doganis, president of Olympic Airways.

BRUSSELS: The International Olympic Committee president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, meets with Marcelino Oreja, EU culture commissioner.

BRUSSELS: Finance Minister Augusto Fantozzi of Italy meets with Mario Monti, EU internal market commissioner.

WARSAW: Industrial Affairs Commissioner Martin Bangemann is on an official visit to Poland, where he meets with the deputy minister for foreign economic cooperation, Andrzej Byrt.

BRUSSELS: European Commission President Jacques Santer meets with the prime minister of Madagascar, Francisque Ravony.

BRUSSELS: Consumer Affairs Commissioner Emma Bonino meets with the German deputy minister for the economy and development, Klaus-Jürgen Hedrich. The European Parliament will then ask her about the Euro-Canadian conflict in the fishing sector. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Germany Vows End To Kurdish Terror

BONN — Germany pledged Sunday to crack down on foreigners who import their violent "political struggles to the country after firebombers attacked Turkish targets for the sixth straight night.

No one claimed responsibility, but the police suspected that Kurdish militants, who have been fighting Turkey since 1984 for an independent homeland, were behind the attacks.

"The Kurds are acting in a way that we cannot accept," Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said during a meeting with his European Union colleagues in France.

He said that Germany should provide better protection for Turkish property, adding that he expected Turkish leaders to raise the subject when he visited Ankara on Thursday.

Germany's 1.8-million-strong Turkish community has been unsettled by the attacks, and is wary as the Kurdish New Year approaches. The holiday, on Tuesday, has been a traditional focus of guerrilla activity by the outlawed Kurdish Workers Party.

Last year, militant Kurds marked their New Year by blockading highways and clashing with the police.

In Switzerland, Kurdish protesters pelted the police with stones, and the police replied with tear gas after authorities closed down a Kurdish cultural center in Basel.

The disturbances on Saturday followed firebomb attacks on Turkish travel agencies in two other towns and demonstrations in Zurich over alleged police violence in Turkey.

In Sweden, vandals set fire to a Turkish government tourist office in Stockholm. Security was stepped up at a Turkish Airlines office in the city.

Bavaria's premier, Edmund Stoiber, of the conservative Christian Social Union, said Germany had to take a tougher line in light of the recent attacks.

"Anyone who commits arson and violent acts forfeits his right to be Germany's guest," he told the Bild am Sonntag weekly.

The police have detained 19 people, primarily Kurds, in Germany in connection with the attacks.

The arson attacks also were seen in part as a response to rioting in Turkey, in which at least 17 people died after gunmen fired on coffee shops of the minority Muslim Alawite community.



Prime Minister Aho voting Sunday in Kannus, Finland.

Finland's Socialists Topple Center-Right

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HELSINKI — Finland's Social Democrats won the general election Sunday, taking 63 of 200 seats in the Parliament.

With 100 percent of votes counted, Paavo Lipponen's Social Democratic Party will be the biggest in Parliament but will need to seek a coalition partner to form a majority cabinet.

The results showed the Social Democrats with 28.3 percent of the national vote, up 6.1 percent over the last election in 1991.

The Center Party of Prime Minister Esko Aho won 19.9 percent, down 5 percent. Mr. Aho's party and the Conservative Party were the main elements of the outgoing government.

Voter turnout was 68.5 percent of the 4.1 million electorate.

With the Social Democratic Party far short of an absolute majority, it is likely to try to form a pact with one of the two coalition parties.

"This is an election defeat," said the Conservative leader, Sanli Niimisto.

But it may take weeks of tough bargaining before President Martti Ahtisaari can appoint a new government.

Mr. Aho's government angered many voters during its four years in office by raising taxes and cutting spending to try to control mounting state debt.

The Social Democrats, in opposition during Finland's deepest peacetime recession since independence from Russia in 1917, have pledged to do more to cut a jobless rate of almost 20 percent, which has strained the nation's welfare society.

"We've got poverty in the big cities now, big problems in big cities, that's something new in Finland," Mr. Lipponen, 53, said Sunday.

The governing coalition has made a series of unpopular budget cuts over the years as it struggled to deal with the recession.

"I think that the Social Democrats know better than the others how to deal with the unemployment," said Markku Kekkonen, 35, an unemployed technician, after he had voted in Helsinki.

The Social Democrats, like most of the 18 parties contesting the elections, pledged to cut government spending to get the country out of the economic crisis. (Reuters, AFP)

SINGAPORE AIRLINES

ALL AROUND THE WORLD



INTERNATIONAL

Fugitive in Iran Plot Is Freed By Croatia Despite U.S. Pleas

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia—A German man who jumped bond in the United States six years ago after pleading guilty in a conspiracy to sell poison gas chemicals to Iran has escaped extradition from Croatia under a ruling by the country's Supreme Court.

The court refused to extradite the fugitive, Peter Walaschek, 52, despite intense pressure from the United States, including daily faxes and telephone calls to the tribunal, several court officials said.

Mr. Walaschek, who had been sought under an international warrant, was arrested here last November after checking into the Hotel Esplanade. The court's Feb. 28 ruling said that he was being freed because the offense for which he had been convicted in the United

States was not a crime under Croatian law.

Upon his release, he flew to Germany.

"It is unbelievable," said Dennis Bass, a Customs Service officer who handled the U.S. investigation of the exports, in a telephone interview from Baltimore. "We were very, very anxious to get him back."

U.S. Embassy officials here declined to comment on the case. But it is almost certain to worsen relations between Zagreb and Washington, already complicated by U.S. diplomatic efforts to contain the war in the Balkans.

Although the Croatian courts based their refusal to hand Mr. Walaschek over on legal grounds, U.S. and Croatian officials familiar with the case say the decision had political overtones.

Iran has maintained good relations with Croatia since the Balkan country gained independence in 1991. The Iranians also have supported Bosnia's Muslim-led government, funneling arms to the Bosnian

Army through Croatia, diplomats say.

Mr. Walaschek, a trained pharmacist, is wanted on a number of charges in the United States arising from his participation in a scheme to export thiodiglycol, a chemical used in making mustard gas, to Iran in 1987 and 1988.

Mr. Walaschek pleaded guilty in 1988 to one count of violating the export-control act. As part of a plea bargain, he also agreed to cooperate with investigators in the Customs Service. But he apparently had second thoughts and fled from a halfway house in Washington in December 1988, forfeiting a \$350,000 bail bond before he was sentenced.

In obtaining his freedom this time, Mr. Walaschek also received help from his own government. When Croatian officials consulted the Germans on the extradition case, the Germans replied that prosecutors in Cologne had closed an investigation into Mr. Walaschek's activities without seeking charges, German officials said.

Rushdie Attacks West's 'Cynicism'

The Associated Press

PARIS — The writer Salman Rushdie defied an Iranian death threat on Sunday with an unusually open appearance and blasted the contacts of Western countries with Tehran.

Normally making unannounced visits, the British author made a well-publicized trip to a book fair here and spoke to about 200 people who were not frisked before entering the meeting room. His protection consisted of a limousine with bulletproof windows, 20 police officers and a bomb-sniffing dog.

Mr. Rushdie criticized the "cynicism" of Western politicians in maintaining relations with Iran despite the Tehran government's refusal to drop a *fatwa*, or death sentence,

against him. The sentence was ordered by the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini six years ago over allegedly blasphemous passages in his novel, "The Satanic Verses."

Referring to unidentified Western politicians, Mr. Rushdie said, "On one hand, they speak of human rights and freedom of expression and on the other continue to maintain relations with Iran."

"One must take a clear position," he added. "Either we agree to say freedom of expression and human rights are not important and that what's important is to make money; or that freedom and expression and human rights are important and so we stop having relations with terrorist countries."

Clinton Is Now Likely to Visit Moscow

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a new gesture by President Boris Yeltsin, Clinton administration officials said that President Bill Clinton was likely to go to Moscow on May 9 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe.

Mr. Clinton said Friday that no final decision had been made. But he said that he appreciated the gesture from Mr.

Yeltsin, who offered Thursday to eliminate a show of military force from the main ceremony to satisfy White House concerns.

That step and other assurances from Moscow have gone a long way toward overcoming more than two months of apprehension in Washington that Mr. Clinton's presence might send the wrong signal, administration officials said.

Administration officials opposed to the mission have argued that it comes at too delicate a time in the relationship between Washington and Moscow. With Russian troops still fighting in Chechnya and Moscow insisting on completing nuclear reactors for Iran, they have said. Mr. Clinton should wait until June, when he would not have to attend a Red Square parade.

Iraqis Questioning 2 Americans Who Strayed Over Border

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Iraqi lawyers were questioning two Americans on Sunday who strayed into Iraq and could be jailed for up to 20 years for illegal entry if convicted, Iraqi sources said.

But if past cases are anything to go by, they could be simply expelled, or sentenced to much shorter terms and released before they had served their full term.

The Iraqi police arrested the Americans last Monday when the two apparently got lost trying to visit friends in the demilitarized border zone.

The case has raised tensions between Iraq and its Gulf War foe, although American officials have been careful not to provoke Baghdad with public statements.

Sources in the Iraqi capital said Iraqi lawyers were questioning the two. They said that under Iraqi law, anyone entering Iraq without a visa could be

sentenced to 1 to 20 years in prison.

In Washington, a Clinton administration official said the United States was in contact with the Iraqi government through Polish diplomats, who look after U.S. interests in the Iraqi capital.

Iraq broke off diplomatic ties with the United States in 1991, during the Gulf War.

Representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Iraq also were trying to determine the Americans' whereabouts and their condition.

The Arab Times of Kuwait identified the Americans as Bill Barloon and David Daliberti, who worked for American companies in Kuwait.

It said Mr. Barloon's family was in Kuwait and Mr. Daliberti's wife was in the United States on vacation.

(Reuters, AP)

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A leading Danish player, Morten Andersen, is nicknamed Duck, according to Ib Lindby, a Danish journalist. But whether this is because the first syllable of his last name sounds like duck — the fowl — in Danish, or because of his tendency to duck at the bridge table is not clear. The diagramed deal on which he sat South suggest the latter.

There is a school of thought in Europe that favors intermediate two-bids rather than weak two-bids. The opening bid of two hearts showed a strong hand and a long, strong heart suit. The method did not work well here, for the partnership reached a virtually hopeless six-heart contract.

But when West led the spade jack, Andersen lived up to his nickname by allowing that card to win. West had no reason to know that a diamond shift was necessary, and continued with the spade seven. South won

with the ace, drew trumps and cashed the club ace.

The next move was to lead the spade nine to dummy's king and lead the club queen to ruff out the king. Finally, the spade six was led to dummy's eight, and the club jack provided a discard for the diamond loser. The "impossible" slam had succeeded.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

	South	West	North	East
1	♥	2♥	Pass	2NT
2	♥	Pass	5♥	Pass
3	♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade jack.

THE FORBIDDEN BEST SELLERS OF PRE-REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE

By Robert Darnton. Illustrated. 440 pages. \$27.50. W. W. Norton & Co.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

IN this age of television and computers, it's startling to be reminded just how powerful a social and political force the printed word has been in other times and other cultures. It's a realization brought home with great vividness by the historian Robert Darnton's new book, "The Forbidden Best Sellers of Pre-revolutionary France."

A professor of European history at Princeton University and the author of "The Great Cat Massacre and Other Episodes in French Cultural History" and other books, Darnton begins this volume by asking a seemingly innocuous question:

What did the French read in the years before the Revolution?

In his able hands, this simple inquiry quickly opens up a host of larger issues, issues that have been noisily debated by historians for years: What were the ideological origins of the French Revolution? In what ways was that epochal event rooted in the ideas of the Enlightenment? How was public opinion shaped in the 18th century, and how did public opinion, in turn, influence events?

The conclusion Darnton reaches is that illegal literature — that is, literature circulated surreptitiously in prerevolutionary France — challenged the orthodoxies of the old regime, becoming "the principal agent of its delegitimation." As he sees it, the connection between the circulation of illegal literature and the radicalization of public opinion was not a simple one of cause and effect, but a more complicated one of "mutual reinforcement, feedback and amplification."

Darnton does a thorough job

of explicating his thesis, and he gives the reader a lively guided tour through the murky underground world of writers, publishers and booksellers that flourished in 18th-century France.

As Darnton describes it, thousands of volumes that might be perceived as a threat to the king, the church or conventional morality circulated secretly through the channels of

the underground book trade during the 1770s and '80s.

Books were smuggled across the border, then sold under the counter by legitimate bookstores or *sous le manteau* ("under the cloak") by peddlers. The penalties for trading in such contraband could be severe: a bookseller caught dealing in *livres philosophiques*, as forbidden books were popularly known, could be imprisoned or barred

from the trade; a wagoner transporting them could be fined and forced to surrender everything on his cart; a peddler selling them could be branded with the letters GAL (for galley convict) and shipped off in chains.

Livres philosophiques apparently embraced a wide range of books: books that became classics, by well-known writers like Rousseau and Voltaire, and books by popular scribblers of the day whose reputations have long since vanished; works of muckraking journalism and social commentary, volumes of political propaganda and theoretical speculation, anti-clerical tracts, and out-and-out porn.

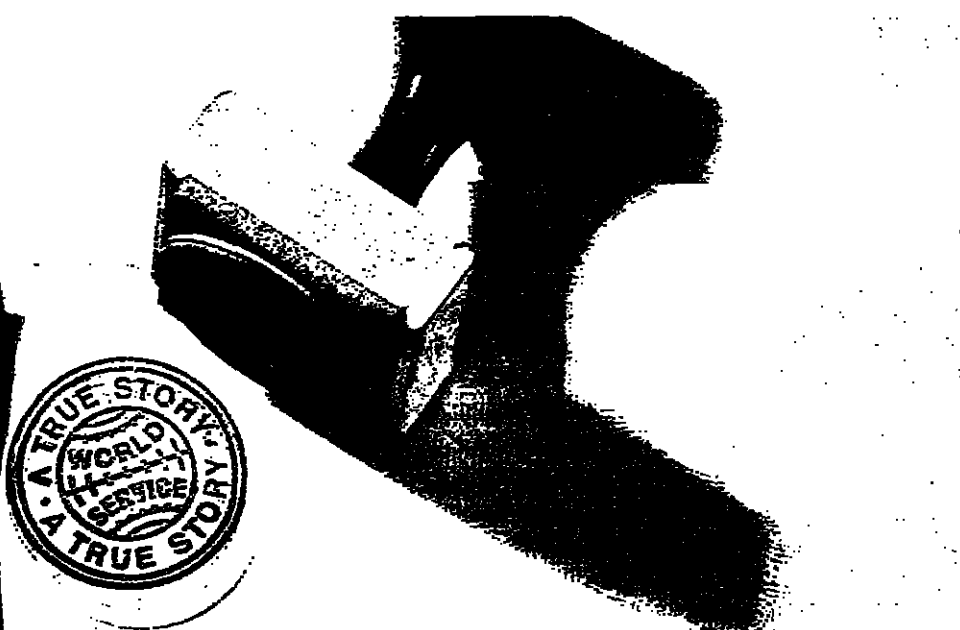
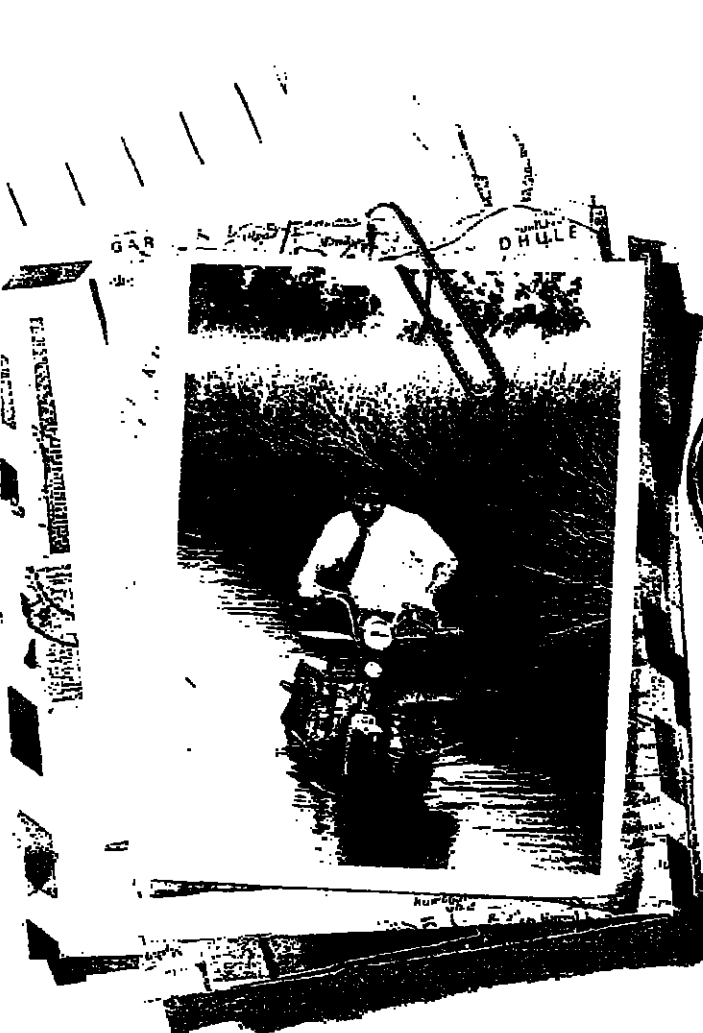
To give the reader a taste of this literature, Darnton focuses on three best-sellers of the day: a work of philosophical pornography, a work of utopian fantasy and a work of political slander.

As Darnton sees it, the seductive political message of such books should not be taken as

evidence of any intention or conspiracy to overthrow the regime. "The forbidden books may have undermined the regime by striking at the roots of its legitimacy," he writes, "but they did not do so in order to bring it down. Most of them were simply a response to demand in the illegal sector of the literary marketplace — the demand for information as well as titillation, the curiosity about contemporary history as well as private lives, the hunger for news as well as for the forbidden fruit of abstract thought."

Some of Darnton's most obvious statements sprout rationalizations and argumentative asides seemingly aimed at university colleagues. Such digressions are not only unnecessary in a book addressed to the lay reader; they are also a distraction from the compelling ideas Darnton has mapped out so ardently in the rest of his book.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.



THE AMERICAN EXPRESS

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Just before the international
aid conference in Paris last
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Rights workers say the co-prime ministers have not formally discussed closing the UN center with Cambodian members of Parliament.



The armed forces chief, General Arturo Enrile, said in remarks published Sunday in Manila newspapers that the markers were reported by Filipino fishermen who had gone to the

The execution followed a week of protest, accusations that she was tortured into con-

The official visit scheduled for next month of His Excellency Goh Chok Tong, prime minister of the Republic of Singapore, has been postponed to a more propitious time," Mr. Romulo said. "This postponement

Singapore authorities said Mrs. Contemplacion killed Dela Maga, 35, after she refused to carry a parcel home to the Philippines. She then drowned the child, Nicholas Huang, the police said.

Yasuo Matsuoka, Bank of Japan governor: "Japan's financial system is in its most difficult time in the post-World War II period because of bad loans." (Bloomberg)

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Costly Trade Deficit

Mexico has fallen into a terrible financial crisis because it was running a huge trade deficit. But the United States is running a much larger one, as the Commerce Department reminded the world last week when it published the 1994 figures for the current account. So why isn't the United States in serious trouble?

The answer to that one is reassuring for the short term but less satisfactory if you look a little farther down the road. In relation to the size of its economy, Mexico's foreign deficit last year was three times that of the United States. Because there was not enough private investment coming into Mexico to balance that deficit, the government tried to make up the difference with its own foreign exchange reserves. They dropped with stunning speed in the last two months of the year, finally forcing the government to let the exchange rate of the peso fall. That is what set off the crisis and sent the peso spiraling downward, taking the Mexican standard of living with it.

Unlike Mexico last year, the U.S. government is not trying to hold its currency to any particular exchange rate. The dollar floats with the market. That protects American reserves. More important, most Americans, and for that matter most of the world, still trust the dollar. There is no sign

of flight from it. But the foreign deficit exerts a steady downward pressure on it and, against the yen and the Deutsche mark, the dollar keeps slipping downward.

There has been a lot of attention in the past couple of weeks to the most recent slips. They are important chiefly because they are part of a very long trend. Twenty-five years ago a dollar was worth 3.65 marks, compared with only 1.39 marks currently. The yen in 1970 was 358 to the dollar, but now is only 89. One consequence is higher interest rates in America than in the hard-money countries. To finance its trade deficits, the United States has to keep its interest rates high enough to draw money from abroad, and the lenders want a premium to compensate them for a declining exchange rate.

Beyond that, a lot of international finance comes down to trust. If people around the world ever get out of the habit of trusting the dollar, the difficulties of attracting foreign funds, and the size of the risk premiums, will greatly increase. It is utterly unlikely that U.S. rates would ever approach the heart-stopping levels that the unfortunate Mexicans are now suffering. But even in this rich country, continuing large trade deficits are beginning to exact a toll.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Horror, 50 Years On

Parades and ceremonies commemorating World War II often make it easy to forget the extraordinary brutality of the conflict. Some of the war's worst atrocities were committed by the Japanese army. It slaughtered Chinese civilians for sport, raped and enslaved young women to improve soldiers' morale, and conducted grisly biological warfare experiments. A powerful report in The New York Times (1/17, March 18) recounted the wartime exploits of the Imperial Army's Unit 731 based in China. Japan's principal practitioner of human experiments.

Plague-infected fleas were dropped over Chinese cities, causing epidemics. Cholera and typhoid cultures were poured into wells. Prisoners were dissected alive without anesthetics. Others were subjected to pressure changes that made their bodies literally explode. At least 200,000 Chinese are estimated to have died in these experiments. There were also plans, which were never carried out, to send germs via balloons into the western United States.

Japan's wartime barbarity is a searing memory in most of Asia. But in Japan itself there have been censorship, denial and attempts to minimize the facts or offset them with Japanese sufferings, especially the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Equating the Jap-

anese army's gratuitous sadism with Washington's choice of military tactics to shorten the war is morally obtuse. But before Americans get self-righteous about Japan's handling of an ugly history, they should ponder Washington's own role in downplaying Unit 731 and other Japanese war crimes. The United States wanted the Japanese findings about the effects of biological agents on soldiers and civilians available for its own potential military use. It not only exempted the leaders of Unit 731 from trial, but put them on the American payroll.

More broadly, an American occupation regime eager to enlist Japan as a Cold War ally quickly shifted gears from demilitarizing Japan to rehabilitating its wartime leadership. As with newly revealed decisions to expose unknown American civilians to fallout from the Nevada nuclear tests of the 1950s, considerations of morality and accountability were easily "overridden" whenever the magic words "national security" were invoked.

A useful way to commemorate this year's 50th anniversary of the end of World War II would be to face up to aspects of the war's history that various governments have contrived to gloss over. Japan has more to face up to than most.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Another Conference

Who is surprised to learn that the Chinese hosts of a coming United Nations conference on women are trying to prevent some of their political adversaries from taking part? The Vatican's UN observer mission is doing something similar. The Chinese don't want women speaking independently for conquered Tibet and alienated Taiwan. The Vatican would bar some women's groups with a different view of family life and abortion. These tactics are not new at the United Nations, but they are unjust and unfair. No openness, no conference—that ought to be the rule.

China got to play host to one of these global sessions by virtue of being an important country and standing in line for a long time. The risk was always there that it might abuse its UN weight, not to speak of its visa authority. That is what is looming into view now. No doubt the Tibetan and Taiwanese women wanted in for political reasons. So? The Chinese authorities wanted to put on the conference in the first place for political reasons. To be sure, participants must be law-abiding and professionally relevant. The Palestine Liberation Organization, in the long years when it was knocking in vain on international doors, was a terrorist organization that had not yet met that threshold criterion. But that is

not the complaint leveled against frustrated applicants this time.

The United States and others are pushing to open up the admissions process. The tough question lingers of whether a tightly run Communist government is going to permit candid debate on sensitive issues. China evidently means to showcase government programs that have improved the welfare of poor women. Fine. But others may wish to question China—this is, remember, a conference on women—about official policies bearing on sterilization and infanticide. How good are Beijing's assurances that it will keep the playing field level?

The Vatican gets into the picture as one of the hundreds if not thousands of nongovernmental organizations that traditionally join government delegations at these global conferences. Like the other NGOs, it claims for itself a free conference voice. But it cannot be permitted to close the forum to others of separate views. In the past when a Communist-Third World combination enjoyed a numerical majority in the one-country-one-vote parts of the United Nations, this kind of abuse was familiar. Anything that revives it provokes a basic question: Who needs these conferences, anyway?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

See Radical Islam as Diverse

The Islamist movement is diverse, with almost as many manifestations as there are interpretations of the Koran. At its best, radical Islam is a force for good, offering a moral underpinning for a world that surely needs one.

But the benign aspects, as so often, are eclipsed by the malign. Even so, unless an Islamist regime breaks the loosely defined rules of international behavior—not grabbing any neighbor's land, not

promoting terrorism and not grossly abusing the rights of its own people—the West should be prepared to deal with it in the same way as it does with many another unrepentant regime.

Islamic fundamentalism is certainly not like communism, something to be resisted tooth and nail. It may be more like socialism, an ism with many faces, some entirely compatible with liberal democracy, some more hostile to it, some perhaps wholly at odds with it.

—The Economist (London).

Global Warming Is Still Unproved, but the Signs Pile Up

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — As the more than 100 nations which have signed the global climate treaty prepare to gather in Berlin next week for their first meeting, some recent news bulletins from the planet set the stage.

• Warming is changing the shape of the Antarctic Peninsula. Last month an ice shelf disintegrated, breaking off an iceberg on which the state of Rhode Island would fit comfortably. Said one scientist: "Looking out of the aircraft window I was utterly amazed.... In 25 years of Antarctic fieldwork I have never seen anything like it."

• A 130,000-square-kilometer region of the Pacific Ocean has lost 80 percent of its zooplankton, the microscopic organisms near the base of the food chain. The loss coincides with a four-decade rise in water temperature. One of the scientists reporting the results two weeks ago described himself as "flabbergasted" at how few fish and birds are left. "It's already pretty dead out there."

• Coral reefs from the Caribbean to the South Pacific are sick, apparently from warmer water. Glaciers are in retreat. Snow cover and sea ice are declining. The

weather pattern known as El Niño is occurring more frequently and lasting longer.

None of these phenomena prove that global warming is under way. Each of them could be due to natural fluctuations. But the accumulation of suggestive evidence leaves fewer doubts. Scientists will say on the record only what they can prove, but, like everyone else, they have gut feelings. For more and more of them the question is not if but when and in what form the greenhouse smoking gun will appear.

Major uncertainties remain, but greenhouse science has made steady strides since the convention was signed three years ago. Computer models of global climate can now produce a regional pattern that accounts for hitherto confounding patches of warming and cooling. The advance gives climatologists far greater confidence in the models' long-term predictions. Meanwhile, governments and a few industries (the insurance industry, in particular) have been getting a taste of the possible costs of climate change. The last 10 years in the United States have

seen a steady stream of multi-billion-dollar weather disasters, beginning with the southeastern drought in 1986, the worst in 287 years, and including the drought that closed the Mississippi in 1988, its flood five years later, California's six-year drought and its current floods, and a series of record-breaking hurricanes.

The point is not that these are proof of climate change, although more frequent floods and more severe droughts are what the models predict. What they drive home, in a way that no study can, is that neither wealth nor high technology is protection against weather extremes.

Governments have also learned that reducing carbon dioxide emissions is a lot harder than they had supposed so long as energy prices remain low. The climate convention called on the industrialized countries to bring their emissions back to 1990 levels by 2000. Of those that have submitted plans for doing so, nine of 15 countries expect to miss the goal.

Because of higher economic growth and lower oil prices than were projected, and defeat of the

Clinton administration's Btu tax, it appears that the United States will exceed the voluntary target by a whopping 6 percent.

The political climate is also a good deal less welcoming to ambitious international undertakings than it was at the Rio summit. As the time nears when painful adjustments may have to be made, opposition stiffens from industries and countries which will be hurt. The leaders of the coalition trying to block action are oil-dependent Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and coal-dependent China.

In this environment, not even diehard greens expect the Berlin meeting to negotiate binding targets and timetables for cutting emissions. It is unlikely that it will be possible to do so until there is conclusive evidence of warming. As long as a vigorous research and global monitoring effort is maintained (budget cutters, take note), that is a reasonable risk to run.

For now, success in Berlin has three elements. The conference should set up a system that will be able to act when it needs to. A mechanism to track and evaluate each country's emissions, and voting rules that require large majorities but not consensus, are crucial.

It should also agree to begin thinking beyond 2000 even though the modest goals for that year will not be met. Given that emissions make themselves felt not just years or decades but centuries after they are produced, a five-year horizon is ludicrously inapt. Looking ahead means that reduction plans will have to include the developing countries, where most future energy growth will occur.

Finally, the conference needs to agree on the principle (known as joint implementation) that emissions reductions should be sought wherever they are cheapest, whether that is in the country that is paying for them (probably a developed country) or somewhere else (likely in the developing world). The idea is politically explosive because it suggests that rich societies will not have to change their lifestyles while poor ones will, but no other approach makes economic or atmospheric sense.

Greenhouse science does not today provide the smoking gun, but a growing number of signals from the planet suggest that the time for strong action to reduce emissions may not be far off. Berlin's vital task is global readiness.

The Washington Post.

Look, Hafez, Times Have Changed and You're Yesterday's Man

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — Warren Christopher did yeoman's service last week in cajoling and enticing Syria's president Hafez Assad to resume peace talks with Israel. But frankly I'm really tired of watching secretaries of state really get off to Damascus to beg Mr. Assad to resume negotiations that are in his self-interest. It's time for a new approach. I propose that the next time Mr. Christopher sits down with Mr. Assad, he opens like this:

"Hafez—you don't mind if I call you Hafez? Hafez, you are yesterday's man. You're still living in the Cold War. I know you've only traveled outside the Middle East a few times, so let me tell you a little bit about the new world."

"Hafez, Syria today can barely make a light bulb. That's sad. That's also why your per capita income is only \$1,200 a year. Have you ever been to Japan, Hafez? At the Lexus factory in Toyota City, the Japanese produce 300 Lexus sedans each day with 66 human beings and 310 robots. And you can barely make a light bulb. The world is passing you by."

"Now, Hafez, the reason I'm telling you this is because during the Cold War it

didn't matter whether Syria made computer chips or potato chips, a Lexus or a light bulb, because you could make a good living just by milking the superpowers for aid and blackmailing your neighbors."

"Yes, I see you smiling, Hafez. You know it's true. You milked the Saudis for billions by letting them know that there could be, as the Mafia would say, 'an unfortunate accident' in the oil fields if they didn't pay. But those days are over. The price of oil is down and the Saudis can't pay their bills anymore."

"Now Hafez, during the Cold War you milked us a little, too. You milked the Europeans even more and the Soviets a lot. They bought your third-rate products and gave you arms and aid in return for your friendship. It was a good living, Hafez—and you played us off against each other brilliantly. Chapeau."

"But the Cold War is over. There is a new global architecture. No longer two superpowers to play against each other. There is only one, and we're broke."

"Instead of superpowers, Hafez, there are super markets. There's the Tokyo bond market and the Frankfurt bond market and the Wall Street bond market. These bond markets are actually more powerful than many governments today. And let me tell you, Hafez, you don't play the Tokyo bond market off against the Frankfurt bond market. No, no, no. They play you off. That's right, they play Syria off against Mexico off against Brazil off against Thailand."

"Whichever country has the most stable government, the most efficient economy, the most Westernized legal system, the most convertible currency and the most educated labor force gets rewarded with investment capital from the super markets. Those countries that don't get their house in order are left as roadkill on the global investment highway. And, Hafez, you are destined to be roadkill."

"Now, Hafez, every time I come to Syria the phones don't work in the press room. When we go to Jordan and Egypt we have touch-tone phones, but here, in your Sheraton Hotel, they have these old

rotary dials with these very nice Syrian women who spend all day dialing for our reporters, because it can take hours to get through. It's generous of you, but don't you think those women would be more productive making goods for export?"

"Tell you what, I'm going to leave you my cellular, satellite phone. It's the latest model from Motorola. You'll reach me in Washington in seconds. Because, Hafez, I don't intend to make any more trips out here. You bore me, and these nine-hour history lessons on the Crusades that you put me through are not an efficient use of my time. Why don't you put them on a compact disk and just hand them out to every visiting secretary of state?"

"You see, Hafez, I've got too many other important places to be: Mexico, Russia, China. Who should rule the Golan Heights is a fascinating question, but it's utterly irrelevant to U.S. interests today. But hey, we'd still love to hear from you. When you're ready to do business, just dial 001-202-647-4910. Ask for Chris. Otherwise, Hafez, stay out of my life."

Next installment: Mr. Assad's answer.

The New York Times.

What Does the Central Intelligence Agency Do After the Cold War?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — By giving his new CIA chief, John Deutch, a cabinet seat, President Bill Clinton reopens an old controversy, likely to obscure the newer and more important question about the CIA today: What is it for?

Whether its director belongs to the cabinet is a secondary issue. If the cabinet is a directory issue, if an important one. The agency originally was kept away from policy because of the danger that the director would adjust the intelligence to suit the policy. To make the policy suit the intelligence was thought the wiser course. President Ronald Reagan made William Casey a member of his cabinet, but one would have thought that an experiment which proved the original judgment right.

Mr. Deutch, an eminent scientist as well as an experienced

Washington power player, is much too smart and ambitious to accept a secondary role. By helping Mr. Clinton out of still another appointments fiasco, he has jeopardized his chance of eventually becoming president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The CIA still is not entirely respectable in academic circles, even those of the country's preeminent engineering school. Having made that sacrifice by accepting the CIA appointment, he wants the consolation prize of national policy-making.

Putting the CIA director into the cabinet strengthens the agency at a moment when it is neces-

sary to ask what the post-Cold War CIA is doing, and should be doing. The recent imbroglio concerning American spies in France is not reassuring on either count.

As an American attorney with one of the big international law firms bitterly noted at the time, his taxes are paying CIA agents to do things for which his American business clients would go to jail. The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act makes it a crime for American businessmen to bribe foreign officials to obtain information or competitive advantage in foreign commercial transactions.

That is exactly what the CIA's agents were caught doing. It is true enough that the French and

others do the same thing. Particularly in the arms trade, bribery is all but universal practice. But Congress has made bribery a crime for Americans—except for agents of the CIA, it seems.

The added absurdity of this particular episode is that most of the questions that the CIA people were putting to the official they bribed (who was actually cooperating with French counterintelligence) were puerile or ignorant.

They wanted to know if Prime Minister Edouard Balladur was going to run for president, why the French worried about their family farmers when there are so few of them, and why the French should want to protect their movie industry since people seemed to like American movies on television. I would like to think that the French government invented some of this to make the CIA look ridiculous, but the published account is detailed and unapologetically plausible.

The United States Embassy in Paris has an able political staff which spends its time considering these matters, among others, and one would have thought that the CIA could have put their questions to them. They also could have asked any American journalist here and had most of the answers they wanted. They could even have stayed in Washington and read the French papers—or the International Herald Tribune.

Commercial and economic intelligence, which was never before a preoccupation of the CIA, is said to rank only midway on a classified list of intelligence priorities issued by the White House last week. But, as a congressional source said to The Washington Post, it is hard to make the intelligence services keep to these priorities. And in an age of "jobs, jobs, jobs," commercial intelli-

Fed Up With Kleptocrats in Nigeria

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — The Nigerian ambassador, paying an unusual call on the head of TransAfrica, came quickly to the reason for his visit. He would be grateful, he said, if the pro-Africa lobbying organization would help Nigeria in its efforts at recertification by the State Department.

He was just as quickly disappointed. Not only would TransAfrica not help Nigeria reclaim the status to qualify for a wide range of U.S. help (from travel and business arrangements to access to the Export-Import Bank), Randall Robinson, TransAfrica's executive director, told him. He and other black leaders were just at the point of announcing a campaign in the opposite direction.

This unusual response from a black American leader to a black African government is based, says Mr. Robinson, on Nigeria's refusal to take serious strides toward democracy.

"The people in charge have brought the country to ruin," he said in an interview. "They have muzzled the press, dissolved the labor unions, disbanded the legislature and created an absolute dictatorship."

"The military has been in charge for 24 of the 34 years of Nigeria's independence, though they keep promising, as now, to return to their barracks."

Wole Soyinka, Nigeria's Nobel laureate writer, is in exile at the Kennedy School. General Olusegun Obasanjo, the former military head of state who stepped down in favor of civilian rule, was arrested as he got off a plane in Lagos last week. His offense? He had been encouraging Africans to allow press freedom, an independent judiciary and multiparty elections.

Mr. Robinson and most other

50 activists, trade unionists, ministers and politicians have vowed to press the issue "with aggressive integrity"—as they did with South Africa and Haiti—until things change. On Thursday, they released a letter to the current head of state, General Sani Abacha, expressing their disappointment with his regime and demanding that he move toward democratization.

Not long ago, such a posture would have been inconceivable. It was always easy to rally American blacks to oppose white exploiters of black Africans, but Africa's black leaders frequently got a free ride. Even Idi Amin in Uganda received mostly pro forma support from African-American leaders. The first major sign that that was changing came four years ago when many of these same black leaders called for U.S. sanctions against Kenya's Daniel arap Moi.

Still, the recent announcement of an all-out campaign against Nigeria's military rulers is something special.

"It has to be something special," Mr. Robinson says. "Nigeria should be a bellwether state. One in four sub-Saharan Africans is a Nigerian." What the kleptocrats in Nigeria are doing damages the reputation of Africa in the world, "and this at a time when much of the rest of Africa is moving toward democracy."

"We have to respond, and we have to respond as forcefully as we did when we were opposing apartheid in South Africa: with aggressive integrity."

But why Nigeria? Probably half of the African states are as far away from democracy as Nigeria is. Mobutu Sese Seko's Zaire has achieved world-class

infamy for his exploitation of his people and his prodigious squandering of billions of dollars in foreign aid.

Mr. Robinson acknowledges that Zaire is a "time bomb in the middle of black Africa" and that Marshal Mobutu's rule is "old, inefficient and corrupt." But he lists reasons for patience: Zaire's special ties to the CIA, its critical role as host to refugees from Rwanda and Burundi, and the fact that "a major upheaval in Zaire would send reverberations in a most destabilizing way through the heart of Africa"—and also send a flood of refugees into South Africa at a point where the new government there is just getting a grip on its own challenges.

Besides, he says, the top leaders of Zaire have given solid assurances that they are on a track to open elections, under U.S. and United Nations supervision. "Nigeria's leaders, on the other hand, have willfully resisted democracy."

They have natural resources, a great wealth of talent and an income stream from "sweet" crude oil. "And you can't attribute any of the country's political problems to the Cold War machinations of the great powers. Nigeria's corruption has to be borne almost wholly by greed-driven generals."

Nigeria, he also says, has been quite helpful in places like Uganda and Botswana and Zimbabwe. But the greed of the military is obscuring all that.

"If we are to be true to what we stand for, we simply have to apply the same yardstick to Nigeria that we have applied elsewhere in the world. This is not about race and geography; it is about doing the right thing, and we intend to see it through."

The Washington Post.

gence operations offer a new future to a CIA which has lost a large chunk of its old rationale.

CIA disclosure of selected intelligence is alleged to have recently been used to block a French arms deal in Latin America, and to be currently in use to head off the appointment of the former Italian trade minister Renato Ruggiero as head of the World Trade Organization (even though the United States at the moment has no candidate of its own. Mexico's ex-President Carlos Salinas de Gortari having withdrawn).

There seems little doubt that Mr. Deutch will relish this game. He is known to be a hardball player, with "a first-class mind and ego and energy to match," according to a New York Times profile. He already has made a reputation in Europe for his ominous remark that in transnational European arms and aerospace restructuring the United States "means to have its say."

This brings us back to the fundamental question about today's CIA. The United States undoubtedly needs an intelligence service, but does it need this one? Does it want the clandestine Cold War operational apparatus that the CIA possesses redeployed to commercial war?

Does Washington now intend to have the CIA operating outside international law (or U.S. law) to gain trade advantage and undermine competitors' exports? When Washington summons the world to a new trading order it talks about rules for all and level playing fields. Congress would do well to examine what the new CIA is up to, and what Mr. Deutch and Mr. Clinton intend to do with it in the future.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Russia-China Pact

SHANGHAI — A report is published by the Shanghai Mercury today (March 18) to the effect that China has succeeded in entering into a secret agreement with Russia, securing the active intervention of the Power on her behalf. The Chinese Government are relying upon this agreement as a last resource in the event of the Japanese peace conditions being too onerous for acceptance.

1920: Bolshevik Threat

STUTTGART — A highly-placed official in close touch with President Ebert has just confirmed the withdrawal of Dr. Kapp and General von Lüttwitz, stating that this means the restoration to power of the Ebert Government, unless one thing happens, and that is the unexpected development of Communism in the

north German States. The greatest danger now is from the Extreme Left of bolshevism, not the Monarchists. President Ebert and his Ministers have admitted that the northern situation is critical.

1945: Germans Retreat

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS — As General George S. Patton's men completed capture of Coblenz and drove armored spearheads far beyond the Nahe River to points 13 miles from Kaiserslautern, the Germans began today (March 19) belated withdrawal from their threatened positions north of the Saar at the extreme western end of the front near Metz. At the same time they pulled back their left flank from its advance positions in Northern Alsace into the Siegfried line, thereby enabling the 7th Army practically to complete the liberation of France.



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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the euroclear system for the week ending March 17. Prices supplied by Reuters.

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Germany	8 1/2	07/28/95	101.100	6.770
2	Germany	8 1/2	04/22/97	94.813	6.770
3	Germany	8 1/2	05/02/97	94.390	7.000
4	Germany	8 1/2	12/22/97	101.540	6.770
5	Germany	8 1/2	07/28/96	102.740	6.300
6	Germany	8 1/2	06/11/93	97.450	7.050
7	Germany	8 1/2	01/29/97	99.167	7.100
8	Germany	8 1/2	02/28/98	98.943	6.800
9	Germany	8 1/2	02/28/98	98.900	6.700
10	Germany	8 1/2	01/22/96	102.714	6.300
11	Germany	8 1/2	08/21/90	106.740	7.900
12	Germany	8 1/2	12/02/92	103.600	7.200
13	Germany	8 1/2	01/28/92	101.740	7.200
14	Germany	8 1/2	07/28/91	100.200	7.200
15	Germany	8 1/2	10/21/92	100.413	7.200
16	Germany	8 1/2	04/23/93	95.300	6.500
17	Germany	8 1/2	04/23/93	95.300	6.500
18	Germany	8 1/2	04/23/93	95.300	6.500
19	Germany	8 1/2	04/23/93	95.300	6.500
20	Germany	8 1/2	04/23/93	95.300	6.500

Austrian Schilling

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Austria	7 1/2	01/24/05	99.200	7.200

Belgian Franc

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Belgium	7	04/29/99	97.900	7.100
2	Belgium	7	11/15/94	94.300	7.100
3	Belgium	7	01/02/98	104.500	6.300

Canadian Dollar

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Canada	zero	07/15/00	63.620	8.500

Danish Krone

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Denmark	7	12/15/94	87.500	8.000
2	Denmark	7	05/15/93	94.400	8.400
3	Denmark	7	11/15/96	101.400	8.400
4	Denmark	7	11/15/96	101.200	8.500
5	Denmark	7	11/15/96	101.000	8.500
6	Denmark	7	12/15/96	99.400	8.400
7	Denmark	7	03/15/96	99.200	8.500
8	Denmark	7	08/15/97	97.200	7.100
9	Denmark	7	11/15/91	96.100	8.200
10	Denmark	7	02/10/97	97.200	6.200
11	Denmark	7	02/10/97	97.200	6.200
12	Denmark	7	02/10/97	97.200	6.200
13	Denmark	7	02/10/97	97.200	6.200
14	Denmark	7	02/10/97	97.200	6.200
15	Denmark	7	02/10/97	97.200	6.200
16	Denmark	7	02/10/97	97.200	6.200
17	Denmark	7	02/10/97	97.200	6.200
18	Denmark	7	02/10/97	97.200	6.200
19	Denmark	7	02/10/97	97.200	6.200
20	Denmark	7	02/10/97	97.200	6.200

Deutsche Mark

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Germany	7 1/2	01/03/05	100.733	7.200
2	Germany	7 1/2	11/11/04	101.494	7.300
3	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
4	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
5	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
6	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
7	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
8	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
9	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
10	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
11	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
12	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
13	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
14	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
15	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
16	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
17	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
18	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
19	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
20	Germany	7 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400

ECU

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Germany	8 1/2	01/03/05	100.733	7.200
2	Germany	8 1/2	11/11/04	101.494	7.300
3	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
4	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
5	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
6	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
7	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
8	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
9	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
10	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
11	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
12	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
13	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
14	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
15	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
16	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
17	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
18	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
19	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400
20	Germany	8 1/2	07/01/99	98.500	6.400

French Franc

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	France	6 1/2	04/25/04	94.733	7.000
2	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
3	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
4	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
5	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
6	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
7	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
8	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
9	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
10	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
11	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
12	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
13	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
14	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
15	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
16	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
17	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
18	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
19	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800
20	France	6 1/2	01/16/99	97.700	5.800

Italian Lira

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Italy	8 1/2	08/01/99	85.400	9.900
2	Italy	8 1/2	03/15/99	97.250	11.200
3	Italy	8 1/2	08/01/94	75.200	11.700

Japanese Yen

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Japan	4 1/2	03/14/95	103.120	4.500
2	Japan	4 1/2	12/20/94	103.000	4.500
3	Japan	4 1/2	03/15/92	101.250	4.100
4	Japan	4 1/2	06/20/01	95.870	3.500
5	Japan	4 1/2	03/20/93	93.000	3.700
6	Japan	4 1/2	12/22/97	104.570	4.200
7	Japan	4 1/2	06/20/94	104.570	4.200
8	Japan	4 1/2	07/22/94	103.000	4.400
9	Japan	4 1/2	12/15/94	102.250	4.700
10	Japan	4 1/2	03/20/92	107.870	4.800
11	Japan	4 1/2	10/01/94	101.750	4.300
12	Japan	4 1/2	04/04/98	104.750	4.200
13	Japan	4 1/2	08/25/97	100.370	3.100
14	Japan	4 1/2	12/15/96	84.300	3.900
15	Japan	4 1/2	09/20/01	114.870	5.600
16	Japan	4 1/2	08/07/96	104.250	5.200
17	Japan	4 1/2	11/05/97	104.500	4.300

Spanish Peseta

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Spain	10	02/28/05	85.700	11.600
2	Spain	10	05/30/04	74.250	10.400
3	Spain	10	11/30/98	94.250	10.600
4	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
5	Spain	10	12/15/98	88.700	9.300
6	Spain	10	05/15/92	89.200	11.400
7	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
8	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
9	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
10	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
11	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
12	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
13	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
14	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
15	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
16	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
17	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
18	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
19	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
20	Spain	10	04/15/94	40.310	9.800

Swedish Krona

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Sweden	6	02/05/05	99.950	8.500
2	Sweden	6	01/21/99	101.100	10.800
3	Sweden	6	05/05/98	95.840	10.400
4	Sweden	6	02/05/98	95.870	10.700

U.S. Dollar

Rk	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Argentina	6 1/2	03/29/05	49.635	12.900
2	Brazil	7 1/2	01/20/01	74.500	10.400
3	Argentina	6 1/2	03/21/02	37.250	11.200
4	Brazil	7 1/2	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
5	Venezuela	6 1/2	12/15/97	40.500	18.900
6	Mexico	6 1/2	02/31/99	43.250	14.300
7	Argentina	6 1/2	03/21/02	37.250	11.200
8	Brazil	7 1/2	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
9	Brazil	7 1/2	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
10	Brazil	7 1/2	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
11	Brazil	7 1/2	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
12	Brazil	7 1/2	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
13	Brazil	7 1/2	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
14	Brazil	7 1/2	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
15	Brazil	7 1/2	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
16	Brazil	7 1/2	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
17	Brazil	7 1/2	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
18	Brazil	7 1/2	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
19	Brazil	7 1/2	04/15/94	40.310	9.800
20	Brazil	7 1/2	04/15/94	40.310	9.800

U.S. Credit Markets

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Herald Tribune BUSINESS / FINANCE

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1995

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CYBERSCAPE

For a Family, Is Pentium Worth a Premium Price?

By Joshua Mills
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Computers powered by the fast chips known as 486s provide excellent performance for almost all software used by families. Those using the next generation, the more expensive Pentium chips, promise even better performance.

"The fact is, all PC software runs better on a Pentium processor," say the advertisements from the Intel Corp., which makes the Pentium chip and most 486 chips.

But how much better? Is the difference measurable in seconds — or microseconds? Is this "Pentium advantage" meaningful to most computer owners?

To find out, my family and I ran all of our regularly used software on two Pentium machines, 75- and 90-megahertz models and a fast 486DX2 computer. We used a stopwatch to clock times.

After calculating the costs of making the systems comparable in all ways except for the chip, I found the Pentium 75 chip cost about \$300 more and the Pentium 90 chip about \$700 more.

What does a family get for that money? For one thing, it gets a faster machine — though whether it needs that speed is uncertain. An Intel spokesman said, "The software available today was designed to take advantage of the 486. The software being developed today, but not yet available, is being made with Pentium in mind."

The real appeal of the Pentium, its advocates agree, is a form of insurance: the extra dollars buy a machine that you hope is less likely to be overtaken in the next few years by emerging technology. The 486 was introduced about 1990. The Pentium, the name Intel chose for its 586 chip, is the subsequent generation.

Of course, computing might turn in a different direction, such as the PowerPC chip, which can run Macintosh and Windows programs. Some observers say PowerPC will wrest dominance from Intel's chips.

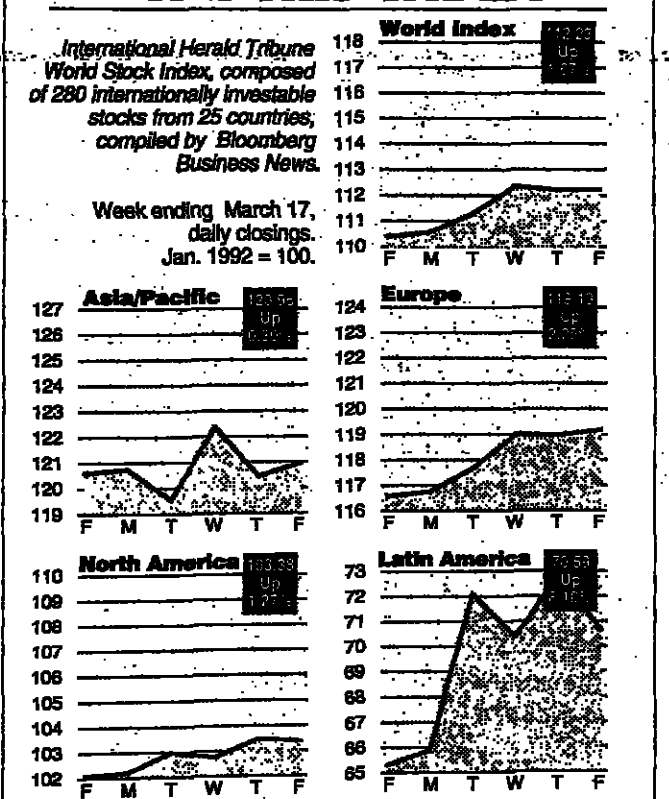
For Pentiums, that leaves the speed advantage, which is apparent as soon as the machines are turned on. After the power switch was toggled, the 486 took 50.5 seconds until Windows appeared with a pointer arrow ready to go. The Pentium 75 needed 46 seconds, the Pentium 90, 43 seconds. That might save a minute or two a week.

Once in Windows, loading programs took virtually the same amount of time on all the machines. Using common word-processing operations, including printing, we found no meaningful difference between the 486 and the Pentiums. Among the newer programs that promise to run better on a Pentium, we found some differences, but few that seemed significant.

The promotion of the Pentium notwithstanding, our family found little in the way of performance to justify the additional cost.



THE TRIB INDEX



CURRENCY RATES

March 17

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Australian dollar	1.3541	1.3541	1.3541	1.3541
British pound	1.6277	1.6277	1.6277	1.6277
Canadian dollar	0.7125	0.7125	0.7125	0.7125
French franc	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595
German mark	1.3663	1.3663	1.3663	1.3663
Italian lira	2.0361	2.0361	2.0361	2.0361
Japanese yen	146.35	146.35	146.35	146.35
South African rand	12.5000	12.5000	12.5000	12.5000
Swiss franc	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Argentine peso	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Brazilian real	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Chilean peso	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Colombian peso	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Czech koruna	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Danish krone	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
East German mark	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Finland mark	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
French franc	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
German mark	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Italian lira	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Japanese yen	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
South African rand	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Swiss franc	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	360-day
Australian dollar	1.3541	1.3541	1.3541	1.3541	1.3541
British pound	1.6277	1.6277	1.6277	1.6277	1.6277
Canadian dollar	0.7125	0.7125	0.7125	0.7125	0.7125
French franc	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595
German mark	1.3663	1.3663	1.3663	1.3663	1.3663
Italian lira	2.0361	2.0361	2.0361	2.0361	2.0361
Japanese yen	146.35	146.35	146.35	146.35	146.35
South African rand	12.5000	12.5000	12.5000	12.5000	12.5000
Swiss franc	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Sources: IHO Bank (Amsterdam); Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (Washington). Other data from Bloomberg, Reuters and AP.

Raytheon And Hughes To Team On Missiles

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Raytheon Co. and Hughes Electronics Corp. are bitter competitors in the manufacture of missiles. But the companies are planning to form a venture that would build several billion dollars worth of missiles for the Navy, Pentagon and industry sources said.

It is an example of a new fad in the embattled defense industry: Competing military contractors, instead of merging outright, are arranging marriages of parts of themselves in an effort to reduce costs.

Defense officials support the idea because it could reduce the costs of weapons and guarantee survival of missile assembly lines for a day when surges in production are needed.

But the new union, which would be called Standard Missile Co., also requires approval of antitrust enforcement officials. They have blocked defense teaming efforts in the past.

Last year, Alliant TechSystems Inc. and Aerojet — the only two U.S. cluster-bomb producers — paid the federal government \$12 million to settle Justice Department charges that their venture to sell the Army these munitions was improper. Industry officials said one reason the Justice Department opposed the deal was that Pentagon officials failed to promote it effectively.

Raytheon, Hughes and the Pentagon refused to comment about Standard Missile. But an industry executive said one reason for the deal is to ensure that both companies' missile factories flourish, even if defense budgets are cut.

Competition among missile manufacturers has become fierce as the Pentagon has dramatically cut orders in recent years.

Say Hello to Hollywood Judge Rules Baby Bells Can Offer Video

By Mark Landler
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Howard Stringer drew a crowd everywhere he went in his first visit to the futuristic new production center of Bell Atlantic Video Services in Reston, Virginia. Partly, it was his sheer presence.

At 6 feet 4 inches (1.9 meters), with a booming laugh, Welsh accent and flair for boldly striped shirts and vivid red ties, Mr. Stringer cuts a striking figure in the gray-world of telephone executives.

But for the employees, their new boss's credentials were the real draw. He had just ended a 30-year career at CBS, where he was an Emmy Award-winning producer for CBS News and had risen to be president of the CBS Broadcast Group.

Now it was up to Mr. Stringer to impart his skills to a group of Bell companies that is intent on melding television and the telephone system into a new service that no one can quite yet describe, other than to assure one another that it will be "interactive."

It's like the dawn of television," Mr. Stringer said.

Mr. Stringer is charged by his new job as chairman of a programming venture that Bell Atlantic has started with Nynex Corp. and Pacific Telesis.

A federal judge removed one of the last major barriers Friday to telephone companies' offering nationwide television services

through their networks, ruling that Bell Atlantic Corp. could compete directly with cable operators and broadcasters by transmitting programs anywhere in the country.

Because the judge, Harold H. Greene of U.S. District Court in Washington, oversees all seven of the regional Bell companies, the ruling is expected to extend soon to the other Bells.

All of the phone companies have been eager to begin using their copper and fiber-optic lines to transmit video programming, but their plans have been restricted by rules that prevent the Bell companies from providing long-distance communications services.

Judge Greene, who has overseen the rules governing the Bell companies since the breakup of AT&T's Bell System in 1984, determined that the long-distance prohibition did not apply to Bell Atlantic's request to transmit television programming.

Without such regulatory relief, a Bell company would have to build multiple transmitters throughout its region or around the nation instead of beaming its programming from a central location — just as cable programmers and broadcasters have long done, through a combination of satellite links and land-based circuits.

"This is an extraordinary piece of relief for us," said John Thorne, the associate general counsel of Bell Atlantic. "This is a real boon to our television business."

Mr. Stringer's mission is nothing less than to

See VIDEO, Page 13

CITIC Claims London Accord

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — The Shanghai subsidiary of the Chinese conglomerate CITIC Pacific Ltd. has settled its dispute with London futures brokers over a \$40 million debt, the official China Daily has reported.

But, the report said Saturday, that the subsidiary of the China International Trust and Investment Corp. refused to give details of the settlement.

CITIC Shanghai ran up losses of more than \$42 million early last year when it bet the wrong way on copper futures prices on the exchange.

The case raised questions over the obligations of Chinese state enterprises to honor trad-

ing debts incurred by their subsidiaries, sounding alarm bells at foreign securities firms that have been eager to conduct business with them.

Other cases have included a broken lease agreement for McDonald's Corp.'s flagship restaurant in Beijing and nearly \$100 million owed to the U.S. investment firm Lehman Brothers by two Chinese companies that incurred huge losses in foreign currency trading.

Four Chinese staffers from CITIC Shanghai, trading illegally on the London Metals Exchange, owed \$40 million to leading London metals brokerages, who extended them credit lines.

Previous reports said the Chinese company had balked at paying, arguing that it was not wholly responsible and blaming the brokerages for irresponsibly extending the credit lines.

China Daily quoted an unidentified CITIC spokesman as saying the brokerages offered massive credit lines to CITIC Shanghai without notifying the parent company.

The report said CITIC responded promptly to the scandal, establishing an investigation team that reconstructed the trade records with help from the London brokerages and investigated the deals.

Defaults to Keep Bombay Bourse Closed Monday

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

BOMBAY — The Bombay Stock Exchange will be closed Monday while its governing board tries to resolve a crisis stemming from a chain of payment defaults that originated with a single investor and may affect as many as 80 brokers, an exchange official said Sunday.

The crisis and the trading suspension is linked to the failure of Pawan Sachdeva, the main shareholder of M.S. Shoes East Ltd., to pay for shares of his company that he bought on the Bombay Stock Exchange, said M.G. Damani, chairman of the Bombay Stock Exchange broker's forum and a member of the exchange's board.

Mr. Sachdeva defaulted on payments to a Delhi-based broker, Sareen & Co., which in turn could not pay a Bombay broker, R.S. Jhaveri, Mr. Damani said. Mr. Jhaveri's subsequent inability to make good on his obligations to other brokers has forced the trading suspension, the official said.

Mr. Jhaveri was declared in default on Saturday after he failed to pay 135 million rupees (\$4.31 million) for three settlements.

"Jhaveri's default has directly affected the operations of at least 80 brokers," said Mr. Damani. "We need to thrash out the details of the damage caused. Tomorrow's closure will help us to gauge the situation."

M.S. Shoes began as an exporter of shoes but has since diversified into hotels and the production of cotton and polyester yarn. The company made a public offer to sell fully convertible debentures worth 4.28 billion rupees (\$136.52 million) through a public issue which closed on Feb. 21.

But the stock plunged after the Securities and Exchange Commission of India accused

the company of publishing misleading information to lure investors.

The company is now under investigation by the Bombay Stock Exchange and the Securities and Exchange Board for inadequate disclosure and deceptive advertising, Mr. Damani said. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

AIG in Group Taking Over Taiwan Airline

Agence France-Presse

TAIPEI — Several Taiwanese conglomerates and the American International Group Inc. have purchased a 56.1-percent share of the island's most profitable domestic air carrier for 7.57 billion Taiwan dollars (\$291 million), airline executives said on Saturday.

Taiwan conglomerates, led by China Development Corp., which is run by the ruling Kuomintang, and AIG, which has life-insurance interests in Taiwan, on Friday bought the majority stake in Far East Air Transportation Corp.

The groups bought the shares from the airline's largest shareholders — Wang Jen-chung and Hu Hsiao-yen and her sister Hu Ni-ni — at 225 Taiwan dollars per share.

Far East Air Transportation has about 40 percent of Taiwan's domestic air industry. It earned 870 million dollars last year on sales of 4.63 billion.

China Development took 14.1-percent of the shares and AIG has 27 percent.

Software Protector Hijacks the Pirates

By Thomas Crampton
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Howard Taylor hopes to make crime pay. He believes his company's copy-protection software could turn piracy into an efficient method of distribution.

The program, Temporus, does not stop people from making copies. Instead, it disables protected software after a preset period. This means software distributors can promote sales by putting copies of their programs onto Internet bulletin boards normally used by pirates to share their booty.

Although he claimed Temporus could not be cracked by pirates, Mr. Taylor said nobody wanted to use the program until he re-marketed it, not as an anti-piracy tool, but as a way for software companies to encourage people to test out their wares before buying.

Mr. Taylor first became concerned with piracy while running TSP, his Atlanta-based company that manages overseas operations for small American software companies. "Most are rather naive and were concerned about security, but didn't know what could be done," he said.

Then, at last year's CeBit computer conference in Germany, Mr. Taylor came across Temporus, a copy-protection program developed by a Dutch concern, Bierenbroodspot Automation.

Once Mr. Taylor acquired world rights to the program in late 1994, he founded KSC, a subsidiary of TSP, to sell the program. Neither acronym, he said, has any particular meaning.

In spite of his enthusiasm for the program, Mr. Taylor was not overwhelmed by sales orders: "We beat our heads against a brick wall to figure out what we were missing. Then we shifted our verbiage from piracy to 'try-before-you-buy,' and people got interested."

Before the re-marketing, only 12 companies purchased Temporus. Since the change

in sales tack, the response has been very good. Mr. Taylor said 36 companies at the CeBit show expressed serious interest in the \$2,000 system.

This year Mr. Taylor expects to double KSC's 1994 sales figure of \$200,000.

Temporus protects programs so well, according to Mr. Taylor, that suppliers can pass out full versions of their software with little risk of piracy. This means users can run the software through all the paces, instead of just fiddling with a watered-down version.

When the trial period expires, Temporus locks up the program and displays a telephone number to call to buy it. Once payment is approved, the distributor gives out a code that unlocks the program — but only for use on that one computer. This takes minutes and, unlike ordering a complete program after using an abridged version, it does not require waiting for new disks to arrive by mail.

The Temporus approach also opens possibilities for making use of novel distribution channels, such as the Internet bulletin boards currently so popular with software pirates for passing on illegal copies.

"We are turning piracy into a revenue-generating opportunity," said Mr. Taylor. Fortunately for Mr. Taylor, pirates are very efficient software distributors. Last year, according to piracy watchdog the Software Publisher's Association, pirates stole \$8.08 billion worth of software from U.S. companies.

Peter Beruk, litigation manager of the Software Publisher's Association, voiced doubts about stopping piracy with copy protection programs. Although unfamiliar with Temporus, he pointed out that the best pirates would always find ways to get around software protection. But he added that, on the face of it, a program like Temporus would be effective in stopping the casual pirate.

Mr. Taylor said a further use for Temporus would be for software rental. It can be set to unlock a program for a given period of time and then relock it until a new secret code has been purchased.

MINORCO

Preliminary results for the eighteen months to December 31, 1994

"Minorco will benefit in 1995 from the restructuring of our gold interests and the developments in our base metals and paper and packaging segments. Efforts to improve efficiencies in all our businesses continue. Terra's latest acquisition should also make a major contribution to our agribusiness earnings."

Julian Ogilvie Thompson, Chairman

Statutory Results	18 months to Dec 31 1994	12 months to June 30 1993	Proforma Results for Comparative Purposes	Calendar Year 1994	Calendar Year 1993
US\$ millions:			US\$ millions:		
Sales	4,636	2,776	Sales	3,435	2,905
Operating earnings	358	140	Operating earnings	291	169
Earnings before taxation	540	340	Earnings before taxation	414	318
Earnings before extraordinary items	347	252	Earnings before extraordinary items	241	240
Earnings after extraordinary items	245	340	Net cash provided by operating activities	443	262
US\$ per share:			Capital expenditure	525	293
Earnings before extraordinary items	1.54	1.12	Acquisitions and investments	537	485
Dividends declared	0.95	0.57	US\$ per share:		
Earnings before extraordinary items	1.07	1.07	Earnings before extraordinary items	1.07	1.07

Earnings from operations increased by 73%—strong contributions from industrial minerals, agribusiness and paper and packaging.

Earnings before tax increased by 30% to US\$414 million.

Earnings before extraordinary items maintained.

US gold interests restructured and new Cresson mine approached first production.

Major expansion of agribusiness interests.

Acquisition of 50% interest in Lisheen zinc project in Ireland.

Following year-end, interest in Collahuasi, a major Chilean copper project, increased to 50%.

FINAL DIVIDEND

The proposed final dividend for the eighteen months to December 31, 1994 of 80US cents is subject to shareholders' approval, payable on May 12, 1995 to shareholders of record on April 13, 1995. The report for the eighteen month period will be mailed to shareholders on or about April 8, 1995. Copies may be obtained from the UK transfer agent: Barclays Register, Bourne House, 34 Beckenhurst Road, Beckenham, Kent, BR3 3TU, England.

MINORCO

MINORCO SOCIETE ANONYME, LUXEMBOURG, MARCH 16, 1995

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Nasdaq Gears Revised Plan to Small Investors' Orders

LOS ANGELES — The Nasdaq stock market is to unveil a revised plan Monday for handling small investors' orders — giving them more favorable treatment — in hopes that the changes will satisfy objections by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In a rebuke to Nasdaq, the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations system, the SEC in January rejected its original plan, a system dubbed N-Prove, because of concerns that it favored dealers over small investors in over-the-counter stocks.

Full details of the changes were not disclosed. But sources said they were centered on giving customers a chance to get prices better than those offered by dealers, in part by increasing the likelihood that customer limit orders — orders to buy or sell at a price specified by the customer — would get filled.

Under Nasdaq's current trading system, limit orders often are held by the customer's brokerage firm and are not exposed to the many other market participants. The brokers and other dealers typically fill these limit orders only if the market price of the stock happens to match the price specified in the limit order. So customers miss out on the chance to get a price inside the typically wide spreads in Nasdaq stocks.

Spreads, essentially dealers' profit margins, are the gap between the bid price at which a dealer is willing to sell stock and the higher offer price at which the dealer is willing to sell.

Sources said the revised plan would call for a limit order to be exposed to more than one dealer if it is not filled immediately.

Nasdaq has been scrambling to come up with a revised plan, consulting intensively in recent weeks with

member firms that are market makers, the Nasdaq term for dealers.

The market is the subject of an antitrust investigation by the Justice Department and a separate investigation by the SEC. Both are looking into allegations that Nasdaq market makers colluded to keep spreads wide.

■ Grace Forced to Resign

J. Peter Grace Jr., 81, the chairman of W.R. Grace & Co., was forced into involuntary retirement Friday, capping a tumultuous two weeks that began when J.P. Bolduc, the company's president and chief executive, abruptly resigned. Kenneth N. Gilpin of The New York Times reported from New York.

Mr. Grace's decision not to stand for re-election as a board member and to no longer serve as chairman of the company his grandfather founded 141 years ago was but one of a number of significant changes made by the com-

pany's board, changes that analysts said were long overdue.

The changes came under pressure from institutional shareholders who hold large stakes in the company. The attack by the shareholders was prompted by the resignation of Mr. Bolduc, who was seen by them as a key figure in the effort to overhaul the company, which is involved in chemicals and health care.

The board also agreed to slash the size of the board to 12 members from 22, to replace six of those board members with new independent directors once Mr. Bolduc's successor was named and to place an age ceiling of 70 on candidates standing for election to the board. The changes will take effect at the annual meeting in May.

Grace's board approved the changes at a meeting in New York on Friday, a session that followed a meeting with big

shareholders and Grace's lawyers to hammer out the details of the changes.

Management tried to put the changes in the best possible light. But analysts said there was little doubt that without pressure from such big holders as the Fidelity Management & Research Co. and the College Retirement Equities Fund, Grace would have been loath to do so much so fast.

Thomas A. Holmes, the company's interim president and chief executive, said, "We are pleased that we have been able to address our shareholders' concerns in a constructive way."

Jane Muehring, an analyst who follows Grace for Smith Barney, said, "Very early on the shareholders realized they had a certain amount of influence, and they utilized it. I don't think Peter Grace wanted to resign. I think he wanted to remain chairman of W.R. Grace as long as he lived."

SHORT COVER

Kuwait Oil Workers to Stay on Strike

KUWAIT (Reuters) — Striking workers aiming to halt Kuwaiti oil production said they would continue the two-day-old action after talks with the government failed to resolve a labor dispute on Sunday.

"We will continue this strike until the company meets our demands," said Anwar al-Balhan, general secretary of the labor union at Kuwait Oil Co. "We will strike on Monday and for as long as it takes." The workers are seeking improved pay for long-term employees.

Oil traders said the union has failed to put a dent in the Gulf state's two million barrels per day production, the source of 90 percent of state revenue. Its strike call on 1,400 workers in production and export departments has been obeyed by just over half of that total, and replacement workers were drafted in on Saturday morning when the strike began. Oil executives said. The union said the strike would begin to affect output this week.

Seoul's Current Account Improves

SEOUL (AFP) — South Korea's current-account deficit narrowed sharply to \$740 million in January from \$1.42 billion a year earlier, but the outlook for the rest of the year remains cloudy, the Bank of Korea said Sunday.

The country's central bank said seasonal factors and an export surge improved the accounts balance in January, but it maintained its forecast of a \$6 billion deficit for the year, with a merchandise trade shortfall of \$3 billion.

VIDEO: Bells Can Try Television

Continued on Page 11

create a new television medium: an entertainment, information and home-shopping service delivered on phone lines. By the end of this year the three Bells intend to offer movies and television programs to customers who now buy phone service from them.

But market challenges remain.

The venture, which was brokered in two years of talks by the talent agent Michael S. Ovitz plans to compete for viewers with cable-television and direct-broadcast satellite services.

It will also do battle with another Baby Bell programming consortium, consisting of Ameritech Corp., SBC Communications, BellSouth Corp. and the Walt Disney Co., which is still getting organized. By hiring Mr. Stringer last month, the group brokered by Mr. Ovitz pulled into the lead — for now, at least.

But even if it had no competition, Mr. Stringer's venture has raised questions among some media executives who wonder whether it will fly. They say there is no guarantee that the three decades he spent in broadcasting will mean much in the coming consumer market of "video on demand."

They wonder whether the backers of Mr. Stringer at Bell will be able to take their three technologically disparate networks and weave them into a system that offers a seamless national service. They also question whether Mr. Stringer can reconcile the Bell culture, which is risk-averse, with the free-wheeling world of Hollywood.

"Their biggest challenge is the diversity of disciplines you have to mix together to create this thing," said Arthur A. Bushkin, a former president of Bell Atlantic Video Services who spent two rocky years in his job before quitting last year to join an investment firm.

Then there are the critics who contend that the telephone companies have no business in the "content" end of communications. "Content is a tricky business," said Jack Grubman, a telecommunications analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc. "The Baby Bells bring nothing to it."

So far, nobody has figured out how to make consumers interested enough in interactive services to pay for them.

Such questions are crucial for Bell Atlantic and its partners, which have committed \$100 million each to get the programming venture up and running. The companies are also each spending billions of dollars more to make their networks capable of transmitting digitized video files that consumers can select from centrally located video "server" computers.

Each Baby Bell owns a third of the new company, which has not been named, and in turn will own media and technology subsidiaries.

Mr. Stringer's first task is to develop the overall "look and feel" of the new service, deciding, for example, whether its offerings should be presented in the form of an electronic shopping mall or in a more conventional programming grid, such as a television guide.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, March 20-March 24

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

Asia-Pacific

March 20 Kuala Lumpur: Diversified Resources Bhd. to hold special stockholders' meeting to approve acquisition of a 27 percent stake in South Africa's Island Bank through a share swap.
Kuala Lumpur: Hotelier Landmark Bhd. to hold special stockholders' meeting to approve acquisition of a 27 percent stake in South Africa's Island Bank through a share swap.
Tel Aviv: February industrial production and export orders.
Earnings expected: Neptune Orient Lines.

Europe

March 21 Melbourne: Thomson-CSF to host two-day Australian International Airshow and Aerospace Expo '95 at Avalon Airport, near Geelong.
Melbourne: Joint business and industry forum on implementation of a national competitiveness policy. Sponsors include Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Business Council of Australia and Australian Mining Industry Council.
Sydney: CPA Ltd.'s managing director, Leon Davis, to address Securities Institute of Australia.
Hong Kong: February consumer price index meeting.
March 22 Sydney: January leading index and February motor-vehicle registrations.
Hong Kong: Bankers Trust Hong Kong Managing Director William Overholt to speak at the American Chamber of Commerce on post-Deng Xiaoping China and Hong Kong.
New Delhi: Four-day Delhi International Motor Show 1995 to begin. Organized by International Trade & Exhibition Overseas

Latin America

March 22 Lima: Two-day U.S. Housing Fair & Seminar to begin. The event, co-sponsored by the U.S. Foreign Commercial Service and the U.S. Trade Center in Lima, will be attended by American home suppliers and Japanese housing importers.
Earnings expected today: NatSteel Ltd.
March 23 Sydney: General Manager of MLC Life David Clarke to address Securities Institute of Australia on the securities industry's outlook. MLC Life is a unit of Land Lease Corp.
Earnings expected: Cheung Kong.
March 24 Sydney: Trade Practices Commission Chairman Alan Fels to speak to the Institute of Corporate Managers on corporate governance.
Hong Kong: January retail sales.
Tel Aviv: 1994 personal savings totals.

Europe

Expected this week: Rome January M-2, measured on a 3-month average. Forecast: Up 2.9 percent.
Frankfurt: February producer price index. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent in month and up 1.8 percent in year.
Frankfurt: Feb. M-3, from a 1994 fourth-quarter base. Forecast: Down 2.5 percent.
Zurich: March consumer price index. Forecast: Up 0.4 percent in month and up 1.9 percent in year.
Stockholm: January industrial production. Forecast: Up 15.0 percent in year.
March 20 Brussels: EU finance ministers meeting.
Copenhagen: February consumer price index. Forecast: Up 0.3 percent in month, up 2.2 percent in year.
About 70 RETE scheduled to make presentations. Through March 21.
San Francisco: National Petroleum Refiners Association meeting. Through March 21.
New York: Dell Computer Corp. hosts "A Preview of Technologies to Come" seminar, featuring keynote address by Arno A.

North America

March 22 London: Minutes from the Feb. 22 monetary meeting between Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke and Bank of England Governor Eddie George released.
Paris: February consumer price index.
Stockholm: January retail sales.
Earnings expected today: BNP, SCA, Tygg-Hansen, UAP.
March 23 London: February retail price index. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent in month and up 2.4 percent in year. Excluding mortgage interest payments up 2.7 percent in year.
Paris: February household consumption. Forecast: Up 0.6 percent.
Stockholm: Fourth-quarter GDP. Forecast: Up 2.6 percent in year.
Stockholm: January current account. Forecast: 2.2 billion kronor in month.
Earnings expected: CCF, LVNH, Guinness, Metallgesellschaft, Union Miniere, Veba.

Europe

March 24 Copenhagen: February wholesale price index.
London: Fourth-quarter GDP. Forecast: Up 0.3 percent in quarter and up 3.3 percent in year. Fourth-quarter current account. Forecast: 1.1 billion pound deficit in quarter.
London: March Confederation of British Industry monthly survey.
Paris: January trade balance. Forecast: Surplus of 8.0 billion francs.
Earnings expected: Nestle and Royal TTT Nederland.

Americas

Earnings expected this week: Jacksonville, Fla.: Coca-Cola.
March 20 Palm Beach, Florida: N.A. Securities Inc. holds its annual REIT institutional investor conference. About 70 REITs scheduled to make presentations. Through March 21.
San Francisco: National Petroleum Refiners Association meeting. Through March 21.
New York: Dell Computer Corp. hosts "A Preview of Technologies to Come" seminar, featuring keynote address by Arno A.



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TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT
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3 CHATEAU CERAN & CHATEAU DU HAUT-NEUBOIS, Spa, Belgium. French, English, Dutch, Spanish, German Italian and Japanese.

4 CERAN JUNIOR, Ferrières, Belgium. French, English.

5 DOMAINE SAINT-PANCRACE, Pont-Saint-Esprit, Gard, France. French.

6 MIRADOR DE LA SIERRA, Granada, Spain. Spanish.

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4. Ceran Junior.

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6. Mirador de la Sierra.

RULES & REGULATIONS:

1. This prize does not include transportation.

2. Prize valid until December 15, 1995.

3. Entries will not be accepted from staff and families of the IHT newspaper, CERAN, its agents and subsidiaries.

4. Valid only where legal. No purchase necessary.

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6. No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt.

7. No cash alternative to prizes.

8. Winners will be drawn on April 14th and published thereafter in the newspaper.

9. On all matters, the editor's decision is final.

10. The editor reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control arising which, in his opinion, make it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.

YOUR RESPONSE:

Blue 1. Which word means French-speaking?

(Circle the correct answer): A. Francophile B. Francophone C. Frankish

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SPAIN

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION IN SPAIN



THE SPANISH MBA COMES INTO ITS OWN

Spain's top business schools are considered among the best in the world.

Martin Alvarez, a young and ambitious graduate from Louisiana State University, expects his career prospects to soar once he obtains his master's degree in business administration from a Spanish school in June. The 24-year-old high-flyer is only one of hundreds of American graduates who have come to Spain, fully confident that their MBAs will provide them with the same job opportunities as those offered to graduates of Harvard, Wharton or Stanford.

High finance and fiestas: Americans and other foreigners at the top Spanish



business schools believe that students get more exposure to the international financial and industrial community than they would in the United States. Acquiring fluency in another language and the possibility of management postings in fast-developing Spanish-speaking countries

are seen as added advantages. A further attraction is the exuberance of the sunny Spanish way of life, a continuous fiesta that even the most workaholic student finds hard to resist.

No longer a shadow Apart from offering the excitement and allure of assignments in exotic places, several Spanish institutes — no longer regarded as "poor shadows of Harvard" — provide an international education that matches the best offered anywhere in the world. Three of these establishments have survived with their reputations intact after the collapse of the MBA boom that swept an economically buoyant Spain in the late 1980s. The MBA craze disappeared with the arrival of recession in the early 1990s and when the quality and validity of the degrees

of many smaller establishments were questioned.

IESE (The International Graduate School of Management), its rival ESADE (the Superior School of Administration and Business Management) and the Instituto de Empresa de Madrid (Madrid Business Institute) are ranked among the best business schools in Europe, on a par with the London Business School or INSEAD of France.

Tough standards Entry requirements are tough. Applicants need a good university degree, must pass the exacting General Management Admission Test (GMAT) — the standard international examination at business schools — and demonstrate in interviews that they have the motivation and stamina to stand the grueling pace, which in-

volves up to 70 hours of classes and study a week. In IESE's case, candidates must have at least one year's working experience before they are considered.

These high standards, coupled with the fact that the bulk of the teaching staff is formed by professors with doctorates from the top American and European business schools, ensure that the best Spanish schools never have vacancies. There are at least four applicants for every available place.

IESE is perhaps the most attractive school for North Americans as the two-year international MBA course offered at its elegant campus on a hilly residential area of Barcelona is inspired by

Harvard. Americans are the largest group of the 27 nationalities represented in IESE's yearly intake of 210 students.

Maintaining its identity "We were the ones to start this model," says Carlos Cavallé, dean of IESE. It maintains strong Harvard ties, but IESE is proud that it has conserved its Spanish identity.

Founded in 1958 by Catalan business executives as a branch of the University of Navarre in nearby Pamplona, the school has close links with the country's entrepreneurial community. The loyalty of former students and its close association with companies has strengthened IESE's international recruiting network. "Our reputation is spread by word of mouth, and we need very little publicity," says Dean Cavallé.

ESADE, also founded in 1958 and almost next door to IESE in Barcelona's Pedralbes district, differs from its rival in that it accepts

younger students straight out of high school; in addition, its general international MBA course lasts five years. Placing a strong emphasis on business ethics, its management courses are more European-oriented and designed on the French *grandes écoles* system.



ESADE is expanding its specialized courses for executives and tailor-made programs for companies. It recently started an international program in business law.

Founded in 1973, Madrid's Instituto de Empresa is as dynamic as its older Barcelona rivals. Half

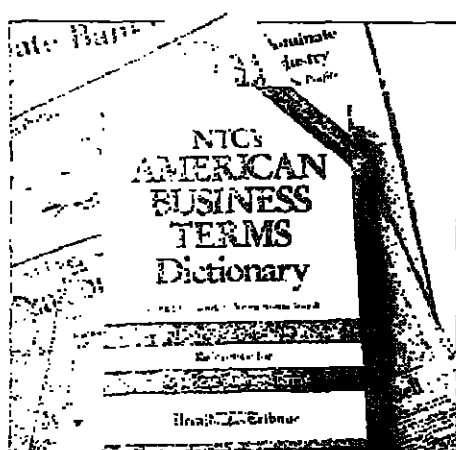
the students in its 15-month intensive international MBA course are foreigners. Its 53 full-time teachers hold doctorates from the best business schools, many of them from IESE. It sees a great future in training managers for Latin America and actively campaigns to recruit students from that region.

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Thousands of students flock to Spain each year to learn a language that is spoken by 450 million people around the globe and whose importance in the cultural and commercial world is growing all the time. Many other Spanish-speaking foreigners also come to improve their command of the language, to take business courses or to study for university degrees in the humanities, law or economics. In recent years, numerous language academies and institutes have sprung up in every corner of the Spanish peninsula, offering a wide variety of choices.

From Madrid to Seville Major cities like Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and Valencia have renowned universities providing a good range of Spanish courses, and these centers include a number of outstanding lan-

guage schools that are internationally recognized.

Many students, however, aspire to complete their Hispanic education at the University of Salamanca. This Renaissance masterpiece, founded in 1218 by King



Alfonso IX, is one of the oldest universities in Europe. Miguel de Cervantes, who invented the modern novel with "Don Quixote," the mystical poet St. John of the Cross and the 20th-century philosopher, poet and novelist Miguel de Unamuno are among the distin-

guished list of intellectuals who have studied or taught at Salamanca.

Apart from its towering academic reputation, the university draws foreigners with the atmosphere of serenity and beauty that its cluster of golden-brick faculties exudes. Not so long ago, students accounted for 40 percent of Salamanca's population. To this day, the city retains its provincial university town character.

"The centuries of history that are present at every corner of the city add to its attraction," says José Antonio Fernández Delgado, the deputy rector in charge of international relations. "It is a small town, but not so small that you get bored."

About 4,500 foreign students enrolled at the university last year, the vast majority to learn Spanish. North Americans numbered some 1,550, forming the largest

single group. Most of the others came from Asia (mainly Japan) and Europe.

Life and talk in Barcelona With its colorful Mediterranean flavor, fascinating and labyrinthine Gothic quarter and the stunning buildings of avant-garde Catalan architect Antoni Gaudí, Barcelona is another very popular center for language studies. Nothing remains of the old University of Barcelona, which was founded by Alfonso V, the king of Aragon, in 1430. The present complex, grouping several faculties, is scattered all over this cosmopolitan port, Spain's second city. The university offers excellent Spanish-language courses. Among its students last year were 719 Erasmus exchange scholars, who also studied economics and European Union business administration.

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Furuseth Wins Men's Slalom

Tomba Is Disqualified, But Won Giant Slalom

Tomba's race lasted a few seconds as he



Alberto Tomba saw disqualification looming at the second gate in the slalom, the final race of the World Cup season.

He had won his third title of the season on Saturday by beating Austrians Günther

As usual Tomba clowned at the finish line, throwing his racing helmet away and

Harald Strand Nielsen of Norway spoiled his title chances by placing 11th and got only third place in the giant slalom standings with 322 points.

Schneider Takes Women's Overall Title With Triumph in Slalom

With three season Cups — slalom, giant slalom and overall — Schneider matched Alberto Tomba's three titles in the men's competition.

Schneider, who has a history of second-run comebacks, clocked a winning aggre-

Seizinger, the Olympic downhill champion and a three-time World Cup Super-G and downhill champion, hugged her Swiss rival at the finish line as the tension for the

Schneider was a distant ninth in the race but still got the World Cup giant slalom title as her closest rival, Zeller-Bühler, fell in the bottom part of the Stelvio track during the first run.

She broke into tears as she missed the speciality Cup and blew up her chances for the overall title.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week
ended Friday, March 17.
(Continued)

[illegible]

SPORTS

Tapie's Alibi Recants, Is Also Charged

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — A member of Parliament has been charged with tampering with a witness in the bribery trial of Bernard Tapie, the former owner of the soccer team Olympique Marseille.

Jacques Mellick, who is also the Socialist mayor of Bethune, is to appear in court March 31 on the charge of witness tampering, the prosecutor's office in the northern city said.

Mellick, who had claimed he was in Paris on June 17, 1993, and was meeting with Tapie at the time that Tapie is alleged to have tried to bribe a soccer coach, was arrested after he admitted Saturday that he had lied to help Tapie.

Tapie, a controversial entrepreneur and prominent leftist politician, is charged

with attempting to bribe Valenciennes players before a first division match against Marseille on May 20, 1993.

In a statement released by his son, Mellick said that he had not met with Tapie on June 17, 1993, as he had earlier claimed.

Valenciennes' former coach, Boro Primorac, has asserted that he met with Tapie in the latter's office in Paris that day and was offered money and a coaching job to say that he was behind the scheme to rig the match. Tapie insists Primorac was never in his office, and that at the time of the alleged meeting he was in fact conferring with Mellick.

But in his statement Saturday, Mellick said that he did not meet with Tapie until June 19 or 20. Mellick's son, also named Jacques, said that his father did go to Paris

on June 17, but was unable to meet with Tapie until the next day.

Mellick said he offered to help Tapie after the businessman told him he was the target of a conspiracy. Mellick added that the fall of Tapie could have led to the loss of 300 jobs in the Bethune factory of the Tapie-owned Testut company.

Mellick's secretary, Corinne Krajewski, accused him in court Friday of making threats to force her to lie about the June 17 meeting. Tampering with a witness carries a possible three-year prison sentence in France.

Tapie responded later Saturday that the timing of the meeting was always in doubt and that the latest statements "do not clear up the whereabouts" of Primorac.

"Stop saying my alibi fell," Tapie retorted on France-Inter radio. (Reuters, AP)

SIDELINES

Hunter Wins PGA First, in Playoff

SINTRA, Portugal (Reuters) — Adam Hunter of Scotland, with a five-foot birdie putt after a bunker shot, beat Darren Clarke of Northern Ireland in a sudden-death playoff Sunday to win the Portugal Open. He had never previously finished higher than fifth in a European Tour event since turning pro in 1984.

Defending champion Loren Roberts retained a 2-shot lead over Brad Faxon through Sunday's storm-delayed completion of the third round in the Nestle Invitational in Orlando, Florida. (AP)

Tracy Wins Australian IndyCar Race

SURFERS PARADISE, Australia (AP) — Paul Tracy overtook his ailing Newman-Haas teammate Michael Andretti with just eight laps left and won Sunday's Australian IndyCar Grand Prix. It was his third victory in his four starts in the Lola-Ford. Bobby Rahal finished second in his Lola-Mercedes, with Scott Pruett third in his Lola-Ford. Tracy came from behind to beat Andretti and Newman-Haas teammate Al Unser Jr. Ferrari's 333SP World Sports Car, driven by Fernando Velez of Spain, Eric van de Poele of Belgium and team-owner Andy Evans, held off a Chevrolet Spice to win the Sebring 12 Hours.

For the Record

Qatar is now the likely venue for this year's World Youth Soccer Championship, denied Nigeria, according to sources. A four-member FIFA delegation has flown to the Gulf state to inspect facilities. (AP)

Laurent Jalabert of France, six days after winning the Paris to Nice cycling race, held off Italian favorite Maurizio Fondriest to win the Milan to San Remo opener of the World Cup series. (Reuters)

Florence Chadwick, 76, who broke the English Channel record in 1950 and later became the only woman ever to swim it in both directions, has died in San Diego. (Reuters)

Herb McCracken, 95, who as Lafayette University's coach in a 1924 game against Penn is credited with inventing the football huddle, died in Boynton Beach, Florida. (AP)

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	17	25	.400	—
New York	21	21	.500	4
New Jersey	26	16	.615	9
Washington	25	17	.595	10
Philadelphia	24	18	.571	11

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Indiana	24	16	.600	—
Charlotte	21	19	.525	3
Cleveland	20	20	.500	4
Chicago	24	16	.600	5
Atlanta	22	18	.550	6
Albuquerque	21	19	.525	7
Detroit	21	19	.525	8

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	24	16	.600	—
San Antonio	21	19	.525	3
Houston	20	20	.500	4
Denver	21	19	.525	5
Dallas	22	18	.550	6
Minnesota	21	19	.525	7

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Phoenix	24	16	.600	—
Seattle	21	19	.525	3
L.A. Lakers	20	20	.500	4
Portland	24	16	.600	5
Sacramento	20	20	.500	6
Golden State	20	20	.500	7
L.A. Clippers	21	19	.525	8

A-club playoff results

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	24	16	.600	—
New Jersey	21	19	.525	3
San Antonio	21	19	.525	4
Phoenix	21	19	.525	5
Portland	21	19	.525	6
San Antonio	21	19	.525	7
Phoenix	21	19	.525	8

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	24	16	.600	—
New Jersey	21	19	.525	3
San Antonio	21	19	.525	4
Phoenix	21	19	.525	5
Portland	21	19	.525	6
San Antonio	21	19	.525	7
Phoenix	21	19	.525	8

Major College Scores

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	24	16	.600	—
New Jersey	21	19	.525	3
San Antonio	21	19	.525	4
Phoenix	21	19	.525	5
Portland	21	19	.525	6
San Antonio	21	19	.525	7
Phoenix	21	19	.525	8

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

Central Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Central Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	—
Washington	10	12	3	.450	1
Florida	10	12	3	.450	2
New York	10	12	3	.450	3
Tampa Bay	10	12	3	.450	4
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	3	.450	5

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	12	3	.450	

UMass Advances In NCAA East

ALBANY, New York — Big names and reserves came through for Massachusetts on Sunday as the second-seeded Minutemen beat Stanford, 75-53, in the second round of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

While Lon Roe and Marcus Camby, both first-team all-American selections, played as

expected, the bench also came through early in the game as Carmelo Travieso and Tyrone Weeks helped UMass to a 43-23 halftime lead.

The loss was the worst of the season for 10th-seeded Stanford, which trailed by as many as 27 points.

The seventh-ranked Minutemen advanced to the second round by beating St. Peter's on Friday and will now head for the East Regional semifinals in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

The only other time Massachusetts advanced that far in the tournament was 1992, when Kentucky beat the Minutemen at Philadelphia in the round of 16.

The Cardinal, which beat North Carolina Charlotte, 70-68, in the first round, has not gone beyond the second round in three tournament appearances since winning the national championship in 1942.

Tulsa 64, Old Dominion 52: The Tulsa backcourt tandem of Shea Seals and Pooh Williamson combined for 50 points to lead the Golden Hurricane past Old Dominion and into the round of 16 for the second straight year.

The Golden Hurricane, which defeated Illinois in the first round Friday with a second-half barrage of 3-pointers from Seals and Williamson, built an 11-point lead early in the second half against the Monarchs. Seals finished with a season-high 31 points and outscored Old Dominion forward Patryk Sessions, the hero of the Monarchs' stunning triple-overtime win over No. 10 Villanova Friday night.

The Monarchs built an 11-4

lead at the outset behind Mike Jones, who scored 8 of Old Dominion's first 13 points and had 13 before the break.

Tulsa, struggling as its long-range shooters went cold, hitting just 2-of-9 in the first half, went inside for their damage, putting together runs of 8 and 9 points behind Seals and Williamson.

Sessions got into foul trouble early, collecting his second on a driving layup by Seals with 4:51 remaining, and played just 11 minutes in the first half. Tulsa led 33-26 at halftime.

In other games Saturday: Oklahoma State 66, Alabama 52: Bryant Reeves pushed his way into the Oklahoma State record books, scoring 26 points as the No. 14 Cowboys eliminated Alabama to reach the regional semifinals.

Reeves pushed his season total to 733 points — most in Oklahoma State history — breaking Byron Houston's mark of 726.

Alabama was 2-for-20 from 3-point range, 1-for-14 in the second half, and never came closer than five points. Oklahoma State, the fourth seed in the East, got 18 points from Randy Rutherford, who nailed four 3-pointers in a pivotal second-half surge.

Wake Forest 64, Saint Louis 59: Tim Duncan scored 25 points and Randolph Childress added 21 as top-seeded Wake Forest won its 12th straight game and avoided another NCAA tournament upset by beating Saint Louis.

Ninth-seeded Saint Louis was able to scare Wake Forest despite not doing what it usually does best — hit the 3-pointer. The Billikens shot only 23 percent from 3-point range, well off their 40 percent shooting from behind the arc this season.

Duncan was 3-for-12 from the field and had 9 rebounds. His dunk with 3:01 to play gave Wake Forest a 59-52 lead and was the Demon Deacons' last field goal of the game. They were 5-for-6 from the foul line down the stretch with the Billikens getting no closer than 6:59 with 21 seconds to play.

Jordan Returns to the Crowd's Roar (if Not a Victory)

INDIANAPOLIS — All the competitive fire was there. Only the shooting touch was missing.

In his dramatic return to the game he couldn't stay away from Michael Jordan showed all the elements that made him great — the double-pump fakes, the hang time, the explosive dribble, the out-of-nowhere passes — in a tantalizing reminder of what the National Basketball Association had missed.

He had 19 points, six assists, six rebounds and three steals in a 43-minute comeback, a 103-96 Bulls loss to the Indiana Pacers in overtime Sunday.

His shooting was rusty, resulting in a 7-for-28 effort. With two neat jumpers, he kept Chicago close in

overtime, tying it 94-94, then pulling Chicago to 97-96 with 1 minute, 32 seconds left.

"My timing was a little bit off," Jordan said after the game. "I know it's not going to happen in one game, but hey, I'm back. I'm back for the love of the game."

But Jordan, 32, didn't exactly pick up where he left off in his last game, when he led the Chicago Bulls to their third straight NBA title in June 1993.

For one thing, his shorts were on backward. The NBA logo that was supposed to be on the front right leg of the Bulls' shorts was on Jordan's back left leg.

But on the defensive end of the court, it was as though he never left. Assigned to guard Reggie Miller, the

league's best shooting guard since Jordan's first retirement, Jordan didn't embarrass himself, even though Miller finished with 28 points in a game the Bulls never led.

Jordan's best play of the game came in the third quarter when he blocked 7-foot-4-inch (2.2 meter) Rik Smits from behind, stripping the ball and sprinting up the court for a driving, tongue-wagging finger-roll layup. That basket, with 8:55 left in the quarter, cut the Pacers' lead to 50-44, the closest the Bulls got until late in the fourth quarter.

With 19 seconds to play, Scottie Pippen's 3-pointer tied the game, 92-92. With three seconds left, Jordan fouled Miller hard and both players went down. After staying down several seconds, Miller limped to the

bench with a right thigh contusion. Jordan stayed down longer, holding his left knee, but was on the court when the game went into overtime. The crowd at Market Square Arena actually booed him.

The Pacers put the game away when Chicago's Luc Longley fouled Byron Scott as he drove to the basket, the ball bounced in and Scott hit the floor. Scott converted the free throw for a 102-96 lead with 29.8 seconds left.

Jordan scored Chicago's only points of the extra period.

This was a game with something at stake for the Pacers, who have won six of seven and lead the Central Division. That much was obvious when, after Jordan's first two shots bounced off the rim, a fan yelled, "Go back to Birmingham."

It was hard to say who started off worse, Jordan or the rest of his teammates.

He didn't look nervous, but he still missed his first five shots, including an open 19-footer. Looking like they were meeting each other for the first time, the Bulls missed their first five shots, fell behind 13-2 and were 5-of-19 in the first quarter.

Finally, Jordan connected on a 18-foot jumper from the left wing with 4:04 left before halftime.

He seemed to get his second wind in the second half, though, scoring four points in the third quarter while playing nine minutes of the period.

That he went 1-for-7 in the fourth quarter hardly mattered.

Jordan was back in the game.



SUNS SET — Charles Barkley wrestled a rebound away from the Hawks' Andrew Lang as he led the Suns back from a 17-point deficit before they lost, 122-117, in an NBA game.

Inspired North Carolina Beats Iowa in Southeast

TALLAHASSEE, Florida — Just like famed graduate Michael Jordan, North Carolina decided it was a good day for a comeback.

The Tar Heels, down 14 points and staring at another second-round elimination, surged back with three big runs led by Donald Williams and Dante Calabria to beat Iowa State, 73-51, Sunday in the NCAA Southeast regional.

North Carolina will make its 14th trip in 15 years to the regional semifinals when it plays Georgetown Thursday in Birmingham, Alabama. They handled their first-round opponent, Murray State, a loss on Friday.

Calabria, fighting out of a shooting slump, finished off a pivotal 14-0 run in the first half with a 3-pointer that tied it at 23. Williams, playing like he did when he was the 1993 NCAA tournament's most valuable player, then scored 13 of his 15 points in the second half to key runs of 11-0 and 21-4.

In other games: Georgetown 53, Weber State 51: Don Reid rebounded Allen Iverson's desperation airball and laid it in as time expired to

give Georgetown a victory over Weber State.

Reid came off the bench with just over two minutes to go and had two key defensive plays down the stretch as Georgetown, the No. 6 seed in the Southeast, advanced to the regional semifinals. Georgetown advanced to the second round by beating Xavier of Ohio on Friday.

Weber State, the No. 14 seed, was bidding for its second major upset of the tournament after ousting Michigan State on Friday. It nearly got it.

Reid blocked Ruben Nembar's jumper out of bounds with nine seconds to go, but the Weber State guard was fouled by Georgetown's Boubacar Aw after taking an inbound pass.

Nembar, the Big Sky player of the year, went to the foul line with 7.4 seconds remaining but missed the front end of the one-and-one that could have given Weber State the victory.

Arizona St. 64, Manhattan 54: Ron Riley scored 21 points and Mario Bennett added 17 as the Sun Devils rallied to beat the Jaspers. The victory put fifth-seeded Arizona into the

regional semifinals for the first time since 1975.

No. 13 seed Manhattan led by as many as 11 points and was up 31-27 at halftime. But the Jaspers opened the second half with five fouls in 5 minutes and hit only three shots from the floor over the first 12 minutes.

Arizona State, outrebounded 24-11 in the first half, took control underneath. Bennett grabbed 12 rebounds and put Arizona State ahead to stay with eight straight points, the last giving the Sun Devils a 41-38 edge at 12:33.

Kentucky 82, Tulane 60: Kentucky used an 18-0 first-half run to take control of the game, scoring from inside, outside and the foul line.

Tulane went 15 possessions without a point. The Green Wave missed nine shots, four free throws and committed seven turnovers before Kim Lewis finally ended the drought with a foul shot.

The big run made the score 37-16, and the closest Tulane got in the second half was 67-54 with 4:35 to play.

Memphis Sends Purdue Home in Midwest, While Mississippi State Advances in West

AUSTIN, Texas — David Vaughn's basket with 1.1 seconds left helped Memphis knock out the Big Ten's only remaining team in the NCAA tournament with a 75-73 victory over Purdue in the Midwest Regional on Sunday.

After taking possession with 32.6 seconds left, the Tigers held for the last shot. Chris Garner sliced toward the basket and released a leaping jumper that ticked off the rim and into the hands of Vaughn, who caught and released the ball in one motion from about 5 feet away.

Purdue attempted to draw a charging foul along the baseline on its final inbound play, but it was unsuccessful and Matt Waddell's full-court pass was intercepted by Vaughn as time ran out.

The third-seeded Boilermakers, who won back-to-back Big

Ten titles this year for the first time in school history, were the sixth league team to be excised from the tournament. They barely survived a first-round matchup against Wisconsin-Green Bay, winning 49-48.

Memphis advanced to the second round by beating Louisville on Friday.

The Tigers' normally potent inside game struggled on Sunday behind poor shooting from 6-foot-10-inch freshman center Lorenzen Wright. But Mingo Johnson, a speedy guard, ignited an 8-3 run with consecutive 3-pointers that pulled Memphis even at 70-70 with 3 minutes, 54 seconds left.

Purdue's Roy Hairston, who led the Boilermakers with 13 points and was a perfect 5-of-5 from the field, hit two free throws with 2:07 left to give his team a 72-70 lead.

Johnson hit a jumper close to

the 3-point line with 1:47 left to tie the game at 72-72. Wright hit one of two free throws with 54.6 seconds to play, and Purdue's Michael Wilson hit one of two foul shots with 32.6 seconds left, setting up the dramatic finish.

In games Friday and Saturday: Virginia 60, Miami of Ohio 54 OT: The Cavaliers won their 17th of 19 overtime games since the 1987-88 season by beating Miami.

Junior Burroughs had 28 points and 12 rebounds, and scored Virginia's first seven points in the extra period after the Cavaliers overcame a 10-point deficit in the second half.

By winning in OT, Virginia kept its seniors undefeated in extra periods during their college careers.

Kansas 75, Western Ken-

tucky 70: Kansas took control with its height advantage and got eight free throws from Jerod Haase in the closing minute when the Hilltoppers finally started hitting their 3-point shots.

The Jayhawks, in the regional semifinals for the third straight year, sank 22 of 25 from the foul line in the second half. Western Kentucky shot a season-low 32.5 percent and missed its first 14 3-pointers, finishing 6-of-22 from behind the arc.

Arkansas 79, Texas Southern 78: Texas Southern was bidding to become only the third No. 15 seed to upset a No. 2 seed. They had a chance to send the game to overtime with 6.1 seconds left when Randy Bolden was fouled on a 3-point attempt with his team trailing 79-76. He made the first two, but the third bounced off the front of the rim.

Boise, Idaho — Inside and out, Mississippi State proved Sunday that it belonged in the West semifinals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

Erick Dampier scored 21 points, 16 in a near-perfect first half, blocked a career-high eight shots and grabbed 10 rebounds as the Bulldogs beat Utah, 78-64, to advance to the Sweet 16 for the first time in the school's history.

When the Utes shifted their attention to Dampier under the basket, guard Darryl Wilson took over, scoring 24 of his 32 points in the second half as Mississippi State built a 19-point lead and ended the Utes' 11-game winning streak.

Mississippi defeated Santa Clara on Friday to advance to the second round, while Utah had little trouble with its first-

round matchup against Long Beach State.

But on Sunday, Utah fell into a shooting slump that lasted until there was only 1 minute, 42 seconds to play, when consecutive 3-pointers by Jimmy Carroll and Mark Rydall cut the Bulldogs' lead to 65-67.

The Bulldogs responded with 10 straight free throws, eight by Wilson, in the final two minutes to stifle the rally.

Much has been made of the Utes' youth, with seven regulars either freshmen or sophomores, but Dampier was the dominating teen-ager on the court all afternoon.

Dampier had an inside basket, a rebound basket and a stuff in the game's first 2:41. His bank shot with 10:37 left in the half ended a 15-4 run that put Mississippi State ahead, 19-8.

In other games Friday and Saturday:

Connecticut 96, Cincinnati 91: Donny Marshall scored 16 of his 25 points in the second half, while Ray Allen had 24 and Doron Sheffer added 16 to lift the Huskies over the Bearcats.

After the game was tied 44-44 early in the second half, Connecticut broke it open with a steal and dunk by Allen, a 3-pointer by Marshall. With 6 minutes left, Allen jammed an alley-oop pass from Sheffer to give Connecticut its biggest lead of the game, 82-66.

LaZelle Darden, who hit six 3-pointers, led Cincinnati with 25 points. Darnell Burton hit seven 3-pointers for all 21 of his points, but three of them came in the final minute when the outcome was already decided.

No. 10 Maryland 82, Texas 68: Joe Smith had 31 points, 21

rebounds and seven blocked shots as he bounced back from a sub-par performance in Maryland's first-round game Saturday.

Texas got 15 points from senior guard Terrence Rencher and 14 each from Roderick Anderson and reserve Reggie Freeman.

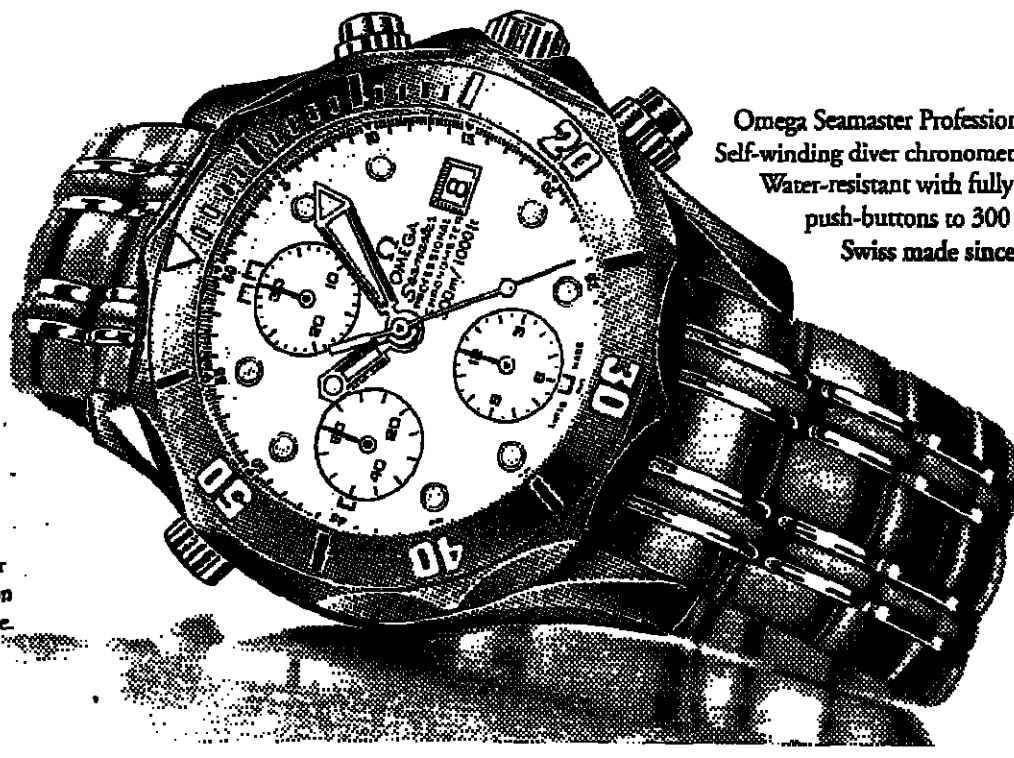
Missouri 65, Indiana 60: Paul O'Liney scored 22 points and 7-foot-1-inch Sammie Haley had two crucial offensive rebound baskets with 2:30 left for Missouri, which knocked the Hoosiers out of the tournament in the opening round for the first time since 1990.

UCLA 92, Florida International 56: The top-seeded team in the West Regional had an easy time with FIU, the lowest-rated team in the 64-team field. The Bruins ran their way to a 14th straight victory.



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